In Cycles, Motor Cycles and Accessories before you place your orders elsewhere consult
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
dealers in quality goods at right prices
Bombay, Poona, Bangalore & Madras.

The Bombay Chronicle

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WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
Gives you value for money.

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VOL. III. NO. 163 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SUNDAY. July 18th	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
25th "	Caledonia	8000	..	..
1st August	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
8th "	Khiva	9000	..	..
15th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
22nd "	Kashmir	9000	..	..
29th "	Salsette	6000	Persia	8000
5th Sept.	Mooltan	10000	..	..
12th "	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
19th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	..	..
26th "	Maloja	12500	..	..
3rd Oct.	Egypt	8000	..	..
10th "	Salsette	6000	Arabia	8000
17th "	Karmala	9000	..	..
24th "	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
31st "	Caledonia	8000	..	..

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	6126	5th July	17th July
Kirin Maru	T. Sasaki	5348	14th July	26th July
Iyo Maru	K. Okamoto	6320	27th July	8 th August

For Freight apply to—

B. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT.
GENERAL
ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1838.
Special Policies and Low Quotations for—
FIRE & SICKNESS
BURGLARY FIDELITY
MOTOR CAR GUARANTEE
MOTOR CYCLE PLATE GLASS
BICYCLE LIFT & HOIST
LIVE STOCK DRIVING
ACCIDENT ACCIDENTS
INSURANCES.
For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—
28-14, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112.)
Manager for India—G. M. REID.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.
GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

Don't give way before your task, gather renewed energy and vitality from Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Build up the broken down tissues and nourish the tired nerves. B-6

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about	Leave Bombay about
City of Norwich	B	6382	27th July	
* Anatolia	B	3847	31st July	

* This steamer is not fitted with wireless telegraphy.

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd. class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	833	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.
All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency,
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.
For further particulars regarding freight Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS exceed	CLAIMS PAID exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY
provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS
declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager,
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan)
Established 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 19,600,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Darien (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Mukden	Tiehling
Hong Kong	New York	Tientsin
Honolulu	Shenkiawang	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 267.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "LINGA," 2,185 tons, sailing on arrival of the English Mail steamer on Saturday, the 17th July, connecting at Karachi (passengers only) with the s. s. "CHAKLA" for Muscat, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "VITA," 4,691 tons, on Friday 16th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PUNDUA," 3,805 tons, sailing about 15th/16th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa and Zanzibar.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
13th July, 1915.

F. CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY & POONA.
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties; Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments;
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION
F. CORNAGLIA
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.
83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY
and
Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams; CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1908.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,50,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
E. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000
Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Affica and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.
Post Box 151.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains	Leave Bombay about
S.S. "Olympia"	5124	Alex Andrew	about 24th July 15.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.
FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.
(SCOTLAND)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS
B. O. C. LAMP OILS B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C. WAX
BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.
P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?
The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.
So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.
It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.
WALTHAM WATCHES
sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.
The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:
WALTHAM POCKET WATCH
High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.
Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45.
WALTHAM WRIST WATCH
High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lugs and one piece strap.
Silver Rs. 47-8.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.
JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
MESSRS. MARTIN & Coy., Managing Agents,
SPECIAL FEATURES:
Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries for Daughters, Educational Incomes for Sons,
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value.
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.
FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE
The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.
For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:
E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR
WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.
Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid Up ..... Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,80,000
HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to
SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of any account between the 6th and the last Business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

Feel like giving up, worried, despondent, can't eat. Try Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract, increase your appetite, restore your health, restore the lost energy and be yourself. B. 6

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE CAR OF THE AMERICAN FAMILY—The Hupmobile complete ly equipped for the road, ready to go anywhere. Rs. 4,750. Arrange for a Trial.

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
Elphinstone Circle and
531—6. Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities Best Examination results. 60, Esplanade Road. 832

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA. Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 1056

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD. Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WE are Sole Agents for ARGYLL, CHARRON, DELAGE, MAXWELL, TALBOT A.C., SWIFT, LAGONDA, HORSTMANN etc., Touring and Light Cars, and for P. & M., A. J. S. and PREMIER Motor Cycles.
THE AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.,
New Queen's Road,
Bombay.
Telephone:—No. 2180.
Telegrams:—"Aeroplane" Bombay.
11

WANTED.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as a MOTOR CAR DRIVER by a competent Pathan. Good references. Apply "PATHAN" care of this paper. 300

WANTED.—By middle-aged European (FRENCH) situation as Hotel or Club Manager or Steward, 25 years' unique experience, 1st class Caterer. Excellent testimonials. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 300

WANTED EMPLOYMENT in a commercial house by a young Englishman, well up in accounts and correspondence. Willing to start on living salary, provided prospects good. Apply to "S. E. C." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 300

GAYA JAIL PRESS— Wanted immediately a senior English Reader capable of passing work for Press. The post is on the Permanent Establishment, and the pay Rs. 80 per mensem. The selected candidates will be required to work jail hours under jail conditions, and will be on 6 months' probation Preference will be given to the natives of the Province of Bihar and Orissa, or those domiciled therein, if otherwise suitable. Applications enclosing copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) and with particulars as to age, nationality etc., will be received by the undersigned up to 21st July 1915.

A. F. STEVENS,
Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Gaya Jail Press, Gaya.
312

APPOINTMENT VACANT—APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Municipal Engineer to the Municipal Board of Cawnpore in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, India.

The pay of the appointment is progressive, viz. Rs. 800 to 1,000 per mensom, an increment of Rs. 50 per annum being given after every year of approved service upto the maximum pay of 1,000 per mensem, but the first increment will be conditional on the passing of a colloquial test in the language of the Province, viz. Urdu. The agreement will be terminable by six months' notice on either side. 9 3/8 per cent. will be deducted each month from the salary and paid into the Municipal Provident Fund: and the Municipality will make a contribution equal to one-half of the amount of the deduction made from the salary to the deposit account of the applicant.

Applicant must be between 28 and 40 years of age, must have practised as a Borough Surveyor or Municipal Engineer for 5 years and must hold a recognised diploma in Civil Engineering. Preference will be given to candidates who also possess knowledge and experience of Mechanical Engineering, Water Works and maintenance of macadamized roads. The salary will commence from the date of the successful applicant's joining at Cawnpore.

Applications, which should be accompanied by a full statement of qualifications, copies of certificates, a medical certificate of sound health and references to three persons who may be addressed as to character, should be addressed not later than 31st July 1915 to—

THE CHAIRMAN,
Municipal Board,
Cawnpore.
319

WANTED.

WANTED two MAHOMEDAN COOKS for a Hotel in Northern India. Apply to No. 757 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1228

WANTED—Patients suffering from skin diseases of any kind, venereal and non-venereal. Cure guaranteed after diagnosis. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

JUNIOR Lady Calligraphical Copyist wanted by European Firm, Rs. 1-6-0 per diem. Handwritten applications to Box No. 445, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1233

WANTED an experienced DOCTOR L. M. & S., or H. A. for up-country. Apply to KESHAVJI DAMJI Vedgadi near Jackaria Masjid, Bombay between 12-30 and 2 p.m. 1221

WANTED—In good locality, furnished or unfurnished House or large Flat, 5 or 6 bed-rooms, etc., on short or long lease. Apply to Box No. 511, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 301

WANTED WORKING PARTNER to add Rs. 35,000 at 6 per cent. for enlarging well established local firm having equal capital. Apply Box No. 444, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1226

WANTED by the Abbottabad Nursing Association a fully qualified European Nurse.—For terms and particulars apply to Mrs. BADCOCK, Hon. Sec., Nursing Association, Abbottabad. 401

WANTED two Graduates, one must be a Science knowing man on Rs. 70/- and the other on Rs. 60/. Applications together with copies of testimonials to be forwarded to the SUPDT. of EDUCATION, Jaora State, B. B. & C. I. R. 402

WANTED—2 DRIVERS with 3rd class certificates to work steam rollers during the monsoon.
Apply with copies of certificates if any to ASSISTANT-ENGINEER, Belgaum. 1192

WANTED—A secondhand (in working order) ballast stone breaking machine. Apply with particulars of maker, condition, outturn, H. P. required and condition of delivery, to Box No. 438, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1182

WANTED a Smart Salesman for men's wear department, able to dress windows and good stock-keeper. English experience essential. Apply with copy of testimonials to—
FRANCIS HARRISON,
HATHAWAY & Co.,
403 Calcutta.

BANDMASTER—The O. C. Depot, 29th Punjabis, wishes to recommend the Regimental European Bandmaster. He is an excellent Bandmaster and a British subject. Services are being dispensed with as the Regiment has gone abroad.—Apply O. C. DEPOT, 29th Punjabis, Jhansi. 404

A LANDSCAPE GARDENER, with practical experience, is required to lay out and maintain a compound of about 100 acres for His Highness the Rajah of Pudukkottai, G.C.I.E., at Pudukkottai.
Apply with testimonials and references to THE DARBAR, Pudukkottai, Trichinopoly. 407

WANTED two GRADUATES for the posts of ASSISTANT MASTERS in the Savantwadi High School. Salary Rs. 50 p.m. Apply with testimonials, stating age, caste, optional subjects and the Vernacular.
R. G. SABNIS,
Educational Inspector.
405 Savantwadi.

WANTED—In a Civil suit the services of a qualified geologist to report about the formation of nearly three hundred kham bighas of land in Basti District, on the banks of a river, within 5 miles of a railway station, whether the land is alluvial or part of the original crust of the earth.—Apply by 20th July 1915 with qualification and terms to The SUBORDINATE JUDGE, Basti U. P. 406

WANTED ambitious youths to undergo EXPERT PERSONAL TUITION in "SLOAN-DUPLOYAN" Shorthand, "TOUCH" Type-writing, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Correspondence, Book-keeping, etc. Fees suit all pockets. Proficiency Guaranteed and Situations Secured. Educated "helpless" Orphans Admitted Free.
CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,
46, Kalbadevi Road Bombay.
200

WANTED—A CHIEF OFFICER and ENGINEER for the Shikarpur (Sind) Municipality Pay Rs. 400-50-500 Horse allowance Rs. 25 Rs. 2,000 Security required.

Engineering qualifications indispensable and a Graduate preferred. Applications stating age and experience obtained with certificates of degrees and testimonials will be received by the Vice President upto 1st August 1915.

The appointment will be subject to the approval of the Commissioner in Sind.
(Sd.) H. MONTGOMERY,
President,
Shikarpur Municipality.
1162

WANTED Large American manufacturers of medium and high grade stockings, who for some years have been exporting their stockings to most countries of the world, desire agent in Bombay to take indent orders. Applications only considered from those having established trade and who thoroughly understand stockings, and who have been taking indent orders for some European manufacturer of stockings. State name of stockings manufacturer now or formerly represented; average annual amount of stocking sales for past three years; commission required, references and usual discounts and selling terms customers require. Address O'Callaghan and Fedden, 121-123, E. 24th St., New York City, N.Y. 1230

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 5, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 997

FOR SALE.—Going cheap a double aluminium bedstead mounted with solid brass with spring and cotton Mattress. Can be seen. Apply to Box No. 522, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 170

ENGLISH DESSERT PEARS and APPLES, 9lbs. nett, by V. P. Parcelpost, for Rs. 3-8, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, The Manali Orchards, Kulu, Panjab. Telegrams, Banon, Kulu. 1119

TO BE LET.

TO LET Rooms suitable for DOCTORS, Barristers, or for Office use, First Floor, 121, Esplanade Road. 1220

TO LET—1 Drawing-room, Dining-room, large bed room, dressing room, bath room and W. C. Electric Light and fans. Excellently furnished Rent Rs. 185. per month. Apply to Box No. 521, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 400

TO LET—Excellent suite of rooms consisting of bed room, dressing room, bathroom, W. C., private entrance. Furnished or unfurnished—with or without board. Apply to Box No. 521, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 26

NOTICES.

BOGIE RAIL AND TIMBER TRUCKS FOR THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

THE TENDERS for the construction of 10 Bogie Rail and Timber trucks invited in advertisement dated Simla, the 23rd June, 1915, will be opened at Noon on SATURDAY, the 24th July, 1915 and not on 10th July, as previously intimated.

P. C. YOUNG,
Offg. Secretary, Railway Board.
Simla, 8th July, 1915.
1227

NOTICE.

WE have admitted Mr. VITHALDAS PURSHOTAM, as a partner in our firm as from 1st January, 1915.

BYRNE NANJEE & CO.,
17 18 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
1232.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

Auction sale of stock-in-trade consisting of silk and woollen piece-goods, ready-made dresses, rich silverware and platedware for presentation and best shop furniture (made to order), sewing machines, electric fans, etc.

By order of the concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 14th, THURSDAY the 15th and FRIDAY the 16th instant each day at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Madam Stanley Humphrey's shop at Waterloo Mansions, Apollo Bunder, Fort, all the following stock-in-trade consisting of:—

Woollen piece-goods such as venetians, flannels, tweeds, whip-cords, serges, etc., and silk piece-goods such as siphons, crape, damask, voyels, plush, etc., and ready-made goods such as gowns, skirts, blouses, corsets, underwears, lace-pieces, furs, flowers, lady's silk boots and shoes, lady's and gent's hats netts of various colours, rich silverware and platedware for presentation and shop furniture specially made to order such as cut-glass show cases, cupboards, cheval glasses counters, peer table, sewing machines, electric fans etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 17TH JULY, 1915, AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.).

On SATURDAY the 17th July, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction at the shop situate next to Messrs. Ditmar & Co., and opposite to Messrs. Treacher & Co., Hornby Road, Fort, very valuable household and office furniture, such as dining table, dining chairs, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs lined with rich tapestry, drawing room hall side and corner cabinets, single and double mirror door almiras, dressing chest of drawers, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, hanging cloths and gown presses, drawing room screens, reclining sofas, long arm easy chairs, sweet toned grammophone machine, office chairs, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, clothes baskets, iron cot, carpets, glassware, crockeryware, table ornaments, tea sets of best procelain, pannels, vases, writing desks, screens, curtains, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The above will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th July, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instruction from Mr. Chunilal Jiwandas, the Surviving Executor of the late Mr. Jugmohandas Vandrawandas Bhaiseth, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at Dadiseth Ateshbehram, Lane, teak and blackwood household furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, easy chairs, cupboards, bedsteads, glassware, crockeryware, beddings, clocks, safes, copper, brass and German silver utensils, wooden boxes, etc., etc.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Kalbadevi.

ON SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Bhawanidas Narotamdas, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Moreshwar Harichandra Joshi, Manchhandranath Moreshwar Joshi, and Chhotu Moreshwar Joshi, the last named a minor under the age of 18 years by his duly appointed guardian, the said Moreshwar Harichandra Joshi, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or buildings, standing thereon, situate at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 883 1/3 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 704, New No. O/3208, Old Survey No. 27 and New Survey No. D/1688, and bounded on the East by the common passage and beyond which is the property belonging to the Estate of Rao Bahadur Harichandra Krishna Joshi, on the West by the common passage and beyond which are the properties of Anandrao Harichandra Joshi, and Yeshwantrao Harichandra Joshi, on the North by the common passage, and beyond which is the property of Khanderao Moroji and on the South by the property of Govindrao Harichandra Joshi, and the building whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 412, and 413 (1), and Street Nos. 11 and 12, and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PEARLS.

On FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. James Finlay and Co., Ltd., and on account and risk of the different parties concerned:—

Lot No. 1.—43 Pearls Necklace, about 38 chows.
Lot No. 2.—69 Pearls Necklace, about 60 chows.
Lot No. 3.—3 Pearls Coloured Pearls, about 30 chows.
Lot No. 4.—6 Pearls Tinted Pearls, about 31 chows.
Lot No. 5.—2 Pearls Tinted Pearls, about 25 chows.
Lot No. 6.—2 Pearls Tinted Pearls, about 15 chows.
Lot No. 7.—30 Pearls Drop Pearls, about 56 chows.
Lot No. 8.—125 Pearls 5 String Pearls, about 140 chows.
Lot No. 9.—215 Pearls 7 String Pearls, about 70 chows.
Lot No. 10.—318 Pearls 9 String Pearls, about 35 chows.
Lot No. 11.—1708 Pearls 31 String Pearls, about 95 chows.
Lot No. 12.—1709 Pearls 31 String Pearls (3 bunches), about 95 chows.
Lot No. 13.—261 Pearls 7 String Pearls (3 bunches), about 125 chows.
Lot No. 14.—453 Pearls 11 String Pearls, about 118 chows.
Lot No. 15.—550 Pearls 12 String Pearls, about 80 chows.
Lot No. 16.—73 Pearls 4 String Pearls, about 225 chows.
Lot No. 17.—111 Pearls 5 String Pearls, about 107 chows.
Lot No. 18.—140 Pearls 2 String Fine Necklace, about 280 chows.
Lot No. 19.—5 Pearls 1 String very fine Pearls, about 75 chows.
Lot No. 20.—61 Pearls 1 String Necklace, about 140 chows.
Lot No. 21.—49 Pearls 1 String Necklace, about 50 chows.
Lot No. 22.—51 Pearls 1 String Necklace, about 30 chows.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 13th July 1915.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 14TH JULY, 1915, AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.).

Auction sale of very High Class and made to order furniture by Dewji Kanji & other well-known makers, about 7ft. high very Grand and New designed palatial Cabinet, Dressing tiled Chival Glass with side Cabinets and drawers, New designed Grand Corner Cabinets, Velvet lined Drawing Room Suites, hand painted Majolica Jars, Entire tiled Chess Teapoys, Sweet toned solid Iron framed upright Grand Cottage Piano by Soundy & Co., Almirahas, Chests of Drawers, Single and Double bedsteads also Sang D' Bueph Figure, (the God of Good Luck) Sang Dynasty 960 A.D. (rare article) etc., etc.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by public auction at their offices at 53, Medows Street, Fort, (Next to Messrs. Tarachand Purshram, Jewellers), the very valuable, artistic, latest, designed Blackwood and Teakwood Mahogany polished household furniture by Dewji Kanji and other well-known makers, such as dining table for 6 persons, rich artistic dining chairs mirrored sideboards, Chesterfield sofa, rich velvet lined drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, dressing tiled cheval glass with side cabinets, hand painted majolica jars, seasoned wood mahogany polished glass door book case with mirror, seasoned wood mahogany polished cabinet with book case and mirrors, chest of drawers, jardiners, bevelled mirrors, and pannelled door almiras, wash-hand tables, double and single iron and brass bedsteads, baba cots, hat stands, clothes baskets, meatsafes, English ice box with refrigerator, electric ceiling fans, entire tiled chess teapoys, oblong jardineers, rich glass crockery and platedware. Also:—

About 7 ft. high very grand and new designed palatial cabinet, a decoration in drawing room, sweet toned solid iron framed upright grand cottage piano, by Soundy & Co., specially made to suit Indian climate.

One English 18ct. solid gold watch by Brook Bank, London.

One English 18ct. solid gold watch by Newton & Co., with gold dial. Sang D'Bueph Figure, (the God of Good Luck) Sang Dynasty 960 A.D. (rare article), etc., etc.

The property of M. Dunn Esq., of Jacob Sassoon Mills, (including that of E. Rock Esq. late of Messrs. Gerard & Lock, and late Doctor Rustomji Ratanji and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th July, 1915.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first-class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address.—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay.

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EXCELSIOR THEATRE

To-night! AT 6-30 & 10 P. M. To-night!!

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Record Houses at every performance.

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Founded on BYRON'S GREAT POEM

Time and Price as Usual.

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RE-OPENING ON THURSDAY 1st July 1915

Practice Session		8-30 to 9-30 a. m.
Evening	„	6 to 8 p. m.
Night	„	9-30 to 11-30 p. m.
Sunday	„	9 to 11 a. m.

There will be no Evening Sessions 6 to 8 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays.

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(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

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Paid up Capital £562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,000
Reserve Fund £500,000
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THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan) Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

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NADIAD—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
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SURAT—Dinshaw & Co. Kanpith.
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TELEGAON.—R. K. Sattiarkar.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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NOTICE.

** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list.

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W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
General Agents.
GRAHAM'S BUILDING, Fort.

Constipation produces more suffering than any other malady to which the human system is liable. The sure cure for it is Kasagra, pleasant and perfect. D. 26

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 11.

Hellas	Berg	Bangkok

July 12.

Rahamani	Cusack	Busreh
Aldworth	Proom	Port Said
Nippon	Simdguist	Gottenberg

The following steamer has received port clearance yesterday.

Steamer	Ponus	for Singapore

The following steamers have entered the Docks for loading.

Steamer	Hellas	for	Bangkok
"	Caledonia	for	London

S. S. Kirin Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kirin Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 10th instant, and due here on the 14th instant.

S. S. Hellas:—The steamer Hellas, 849 tons, Captain M. Berg, arrived here on Sunday from Bangkok, which port she left on the 18th ultimo, with a cargo of timber.

S. S. Rahmani:—The steamer Rahmani, 1,872 tons, Captain J. Cusack, arrived here yesterday from Busreh, having left that port on the 3rd instant.

S. S. Aldworth:—The steamer Aldworth, 2,190 tons, Captain E. Proom, arrived here yesterday from Port Said, having left that port, on the 27th ultimo, via other ports, in ballast.

S. S. Nippon:—The steamer Nippon, 2,521 tons, Captain A. S. Simdguist, arrived here yesterday from Gottenberg, having left that port on the 5th June last, with general goods on board.

S. S. Ponus:—The steamer Ponus, 3,301 tons, Captain C. Hayward, will sail to-day for Singapore, in water ballast.

Monday, July 12th, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

D. & E. Rangoon Maru		N. Y. Kaisha
G. Sardar	Ookerjee	T. M. & Co
R. Stuart Prince	Barrett	D. Nanji & Sons
M. Gregorios	Anegheiatos	D. Nanji & Sons.
N. Steenbergen	de Youngo	J. Finlay & Co
P. Montebello	Casto	M. Ttallana

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadur		F. N. & Co.
Mahanadi		K. N. & Co
Netravati		K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Clan Maclachan	McLean		J. Finlay & Co
3 Daisai Maru	Tamai	D. Nanjee & Sons	
4 Kowelt	Wilson		T. M. & Co
5 Vita	Commack		M. M. & Co
6 Yamato Maru	Bahu		N. Y. Kaisha
7 Alewia	Green	Prize Ship	
8 Tiger	Bolun	Killick Nixon & Co	
10 Fazilka	Mac Nair		M. M. & Co
14 Linga	Cutbush		M. M. & Co
15 Yuheri Maru	Oil		N. Y. Kaisha.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Malta	Talbot	P & O Co
3 Canara	Rose	M. M. & Co
6 City of Norwich	McMillan	K. N. & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Pundua	Andreason	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aldworth	Proom	
Caledonia	Dowell	P. & O. Co
Hellas	Berg	F. F. Compbell & Co
Kasara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co
Nippon	Simdguist	
Rahmani	Cusack	T. M. & Co
Roumelian	Doig	

EXPORT.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Besu Maru (s) 1 bale wool, K. M. Nathoo; 345 bales wool, H. E. Goolamahomed & Sons; 42 bales wool, A. H. Esmail; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 78 bales goat hair, A. H. Esmail.

FOR MOSTYNDEEP.

Aldworth (s) 4,800 tons manganese ore, Turner Morrison & Co.

FOR HULL.

Stuart Prince (s) 1,088 cwts. rape seed, Sanday & Co.; 2,000 cwts. castor seed, Volkart Bros.

Tiger (s) 10,000 cwts. wheat, Ralli Bros.;

FOR HAVRE.

Gregorias Angelato (s) 6,000 cwts. myrabolems, P. Mathurdas & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Malta (s) 2½ cwts. ivory, A. Laduck.

Yuleari Maur (s) 200 bales cotton, H. Nensey & Co.; 300 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

Rangoon (s) 800 cotton, T. Yuasa; 400 cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 3,000 cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta (s) 50 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malta (s) 100 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon & Co.; 50 bales cotton twist, M. Amersey & Co.; 65 cwts. buffaloe pickers, L. Hurjiwan; 60 cwts. gum Arabia, P. Jethabhoy.

Rangoon Maru (s) 15 cwts. wild seed, N. Mouji.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Rangoon Maru (s.) 100 bales cotton, H. Meghji & Co.; 100 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 1½ cwts. ivory tusks, M. Cassum.

FOR MOJI.

Rangoon Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 300 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Rangoon Maru (s) 400 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKAICHI.

Rangoon Maru (s) 100 bales cotton T. Yuasa.

FOR OSAKA.

Rangoon Maru (s) 400 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

IMPORTS.

S S. Canara from Mauritius, Agents, M. M & Co :—32,265 bags sugar.

S. S. Hellas from Bangkok, Agents, F. F. Campbell & Co.:—760 pieces teak square, 1,170 pieces teak planks, 5,893 bundles, 72,693 pieces scantlings, 167 pieces yang squares, 6 bundles raw silk, 2 bundles cotton waste, 1 case rifle.

S. S. Veta from Busreh, Agents, M. M. & Co.:—38 bundles specie, 8 tins pearls, 5 tins, 1 bundle coins, 4 cases gold thread, 15 bundles wool, 25 bags limes, 1 bundle cuttles, 244 bags sardines, 14 bundles r. buds, 38 bundles dry fish, 70 bundles g. skins, 3 cases colour, 83 bags raisins, 1 bag a. seed, 11 bundles a. karnel, 321 bags dates, 3 bundles carpet.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations	24hours to 8a.m. of 12th July 1915.	Total since Junelst 1915.	June 1st to 12th July 1914.	June 1st to 12th July 1913.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0.01	41.07	19.32	43.28
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.65	38.73	22.42	51.78
Esplanade [Gokuldas Tej. Hosp.]	0.66	39.56	22 27	51.32
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.84	44.53	23.71	54.07

Weak and emaciated children gain strength rapidly by using Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Enriches the blood, increases the vitality and strengthens the muscles. They like it too. 2

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 11.

Information from Assam is largely wanting. In the rest of the country the rainfall has increased on the west coast and south of Bombay and to some extent in north-west India.

The rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan and lower Burma and local in Bengal, Bihar and Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in south-east Madras and Upper Burma.

The chief amounts are:—Kyaupyu, Maymyo three inches; Akyab six; Silchar, Mymensingh two; Gaya, Ratnagiri one.

During the past week changes favourable to Indian rainfall have occurred in the conditions over the Indian Ocean and to-day although there is no large increase in the rainfall there are indications of an improvement in the activity of the monsoon.

Forecast:—An increase of rainfall in northern India.

SIMLA, July 12.

The improvement in monsoon conditions mentioned yesterday has continued and rainfall due to the Bay current has extended into north Bihar, while the Arabian Sea current has given local rain in the peninsula and Gujarat.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal, north Behar, Konkan, and local in Burma, Assam, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad, Malabar, south-east Madras and Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Orissa, east of United Provinces, west of Central Provinces.

The principal amounts are:—Akyab three inches, Moulmein one and half; Rangoon one; Sibsagar two; Dhubri one; Jalpaiguri five; Mymensingh three; Chittagong and Barisal two; Cox's Bazar, Jessore, Darjeeling one and half; Calcutta one; Darbhanga two.

Forecast:—Some increase of rainfall in the United Provinces and central parts of the country.

FLOODS IN KARIMGUNJ.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 12.

Karimganj in Assam has been again flooded. Rain has been continuous for the past few days. A famine is apprehended.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 12th of July, 1915.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date	Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	93.9	83.9	65	..	0	
Do. (11th)	94.1	85.1	71	..	0	—0.06
Jask				..		
Muskat	95.0	86.3	78	..	0	—0.15
Do. (11th)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	102.8	85.0	56	..	0.53	—0.76
Rawalpindi	107.7	85.8	47	..	1.60	—2.86
Lahore	106.9	87.4	45	..	1.87	—2.08
Hissar	104.1	87.3	42	..	2.17	..
Ambala	100.7	86.3	40	..	2.70	—4.36
Delhi	99.1	89.4	41	..	3.13	—3.60
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	104.8	89.0	38	..	4.66	—1.74
Mainpuri	105.4	85.2	49	0.02	2.34	—3.52
Jhansi	103.6	87.8	51	..	5.43	—4.48
Cawnpore	98.4	81.1	58	..	6.45	0.27
Allahabad	96.6	83.8	55	0.02	9 44	0.22
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	106.7	83.8	70	..	0	—0.45
Karachi	88.9	82.3	84	..	0.03	—1.78
Ajmer	99.8	79.8	61	..	0.60	—4.39
Jaipore	102.3	83.2	66	..	0.52	—4.61
Kotah	104 6	83.2	55	..	1.16	—6.39
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—	65.6	78.2	81	0.01	0.29	—3.59
Bhuj	89.2	81.5	76	0.06	1.49	—3.78
Dwarka	94.2	79.0	81	0.27	3.10	—2.53
Veraval	97.1	74.8	87	0.45	2.50	—5.95
Rajkot	94.0	76.4	89	0 30	5.94	—0.03
Bhavnagar Para	88.5	75.5	93	0.52	11.86	—2.92
Surat	98.9	77.9	76	..	4.48	—4.24
Ahmedabad	7	81.1	7	0.04	1.18	—3.92
Deesa	96.1	75.5	66	..	3.60	—3.14
Neemuch	96.1	74.1	69	..	3.25	—6.06
Indore						
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	96.3	81.3	57	..	13.54	—0.89
Saugor	94.5	79.2	58	..	5.42	—6.75
Hoshangabad	94.9	79.0	60	..	8.79	—2.23
Khandwa	94.4	78.4	71	..	9.63	1.14
Akola	97.6	79.5	61	..	6.05	—2.61
Amraoti	98.8	80.3	53	..	5.37	—4.96
Nagpur	97.2	78.6	58	0.03	10.23	—3.93
Chanda	98.1	79.0	55	..	10.26	—3.08
Raipur	98.2	73.6	59	..	9.01	—4.52
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.7	76.8	87	0.01	41.07	11.00
Ratnagiri	84 1	76.1	86	0.22	35.51	—8.24
Mormugao	84 0	74.9	95	0.50	41.39	—2 37
Karwar	85.0	74.3	93	0.41	42.52	—13.41
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	95.9	71.2	72	0.12	8.36	2.01
Ahmednagar	82.8	65.5	65	..	5.48	—0.79
Poona	79.2	67.7	79	..	15.84	8.71
Sholapur	94.0	70.9	80	0.29	5.92	—0.47
Bijapur	92.2	70.9	68	..	2.00	—2.26
Belgaum	80.2	66.4	94	0.04	12.55	—1.23
Ahmedabad	86.9	71.1	75	..	13.12	5 32
Nizamabad (Indur)	96.2	76.9	70	0.19	8.74	0.33
Hyderabad	89.9	78.1	81	..	9.15	2.78
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	88.0	75.3	83	0.14	35.63	—18.27
Calicut	87.8	77.5	90	..	35.62	—11.49
Cochin	87.9	76.0	87	0.43	34.77	—3.53
Colombo	84.8	73.3	95	0.76	10.37	0.62
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	100.3	82.2	78	..	7.91	0.96
Bellary	98.5	74.7	59	..	5.11	2.53
Cuddapah	103.2	79.2	63	0.17	1.43	—3.23
Madras	95.7	79.8	70	..	2.45	—0.95
Bangalore	89.2	67.6	73	..	6.68	2.08
Coimbatore	92.3	78.3	79	..	4.97	2.91
Trichinopoly	99.3	77.5	66	..	2.11	0.20
Negapatam	95.6	78.5	83	..	1.54	—0.55

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may be comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 12th July 1915, was 30.007 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparision at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 12th July 1915 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Temperature continues in excess in the north and the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been fairly general in Kathiawar and local in Gujart; Rajkot has had 0.45in., Veraval 0.27in., Bhavnagar Para 0.30in., and Surat 0.52in. Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is in excess in Central India West and north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess over the whole division; nigh temperature is also above normal in Berar and the extreme north-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Ratnagiri has had 0.22in., Mormugao 0.50in. and Karwar 0.41in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local; Malegaon has had 0.12in., Sholapur 0.29in., and Nizamabad 0.19in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in the south Bombay Deccan and at Malegaon and Nizamabad; night temperature is above normal at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—There has been an increase in the area of precipitation to-day. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, fairly general in Kathiawar and local in Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and Malabar. Conditions are slightly unsettled in the north-east Arabian Sea.

Fairly general rain is likely in the Konkan, local rain in Malabar, Kathiawar and Gujarat and some showers in the Deccan.

P. & O. Mail Steamer Report.—S. S. Caledonia, which left Aden on the morning of the 7th, experienced till longitude 49 deg. E light to gentle variable or west-south-westerly wind; till longitude 52½ deg. E. moderate southerly wind and considerable south-south-westerly swell; till longitude 66½ deg. E. south-westerly strong wind or moderate gale and considerable or high south-westerly sea or swell with cloudy skies; till longitude 70 deg. E. strong west-south-westerly wind, sea and swell with cloudy skies; till arrival yesterday afternoon west-south-westerly moderate wind except near Bombay where winds were southerly. Winds are stronger than usual in the Arabian Sea but there was rain only near Bombay.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 11th July, 1915.
Means of observations taken at 5 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ..	29.821	inches.
Temperature of Air ..	80.8	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	76.9	"
Dew Point ..	75.4	"
Relative humidity of Air ..	0.838	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10) ..	6.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air ..	84.7	"
Minimum do. do. ..	76.6	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ..	SSE.S.	
Movement of Wind ..	245	Miles.
Fall of Rain ..	0.14	inches
Total fall during month ..	0.96	"
Do. do. year ..	42.47	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 12th July ..	0.02	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still

Day of week.	Day of Month.	High Water. Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.	Low Water. Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.
	July.	h	m.	ft. in	July	h.	m.	ft. in.
Mo.	12	m	11 57	27 11	12	m 4	50	16 4
		11	27a	25 5		5	54a	19 8
Tu.	13	m			13	m 5	26	16 1
						6	28a	19 9
W.	14	m	0 6	25 10	14	m 6	1	16 9
		0	55a	28 6		7	0a	18 9
Th.	15	m	0 45	26 1	15	m 6	35	16 2
		1	24a	28 5		7	31a	18 5
Fr.	16	m	1 25	26 3	16	m 7	8	16 1
		1	54a	28 3		8	2a	18 1
Sat.	17	m	2 7	26 2	17	m 7	43	17 3
		2	26a	27 10		8	36a	17 10
Sun.	18	m	2 53	25 11	18	m 8	22	18 2
		3	1a	27 4		9	17a	17 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July	Sunrise	Sunset.
" 12 (Monday)	" 6h. 8m.	" 7h. 20m
" 13 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 8m.	" 7h. 20m
" 14 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 9m.	" 7h. 20m
" 15 (Thursday)	" 6h. 9m.	" 7h. 19m
" 16 (Friday)	" 6h. 9m.	" 7h. 19m
" 17 (Saturday)	" 6h.10m.	" 7h. 19m
" 18 (Sunday)	" 6h.10m.	" 7h. 19m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, July 4th141m, 24-2m. a.m.; Apogee, 8th, 4-3h. p.m.; New Moon.12th, 3h. 0-8m. p.m.; First Quarter, 20th, 2h. 38-8m. a.m. Perigee, 24th, 10-9h. a.m.; Full Moon, 26th, 5h.41-0m. p.m.

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Otto Dilbaha contains no spirit or alchohol but it is an essence of thousand flowers.

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Price per small bottle Re. 0-8-0
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Price per Large bottle Rs. 2-0-0
Perfumed card one anna each. V.P. Extra.
P. S.—When buying see the name carefully
OTTO DILBAHAR.
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
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STANDARD OIL CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0	2 per case
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12	2 per case
Chester Brand 125 deg.	5 2	2 per case
Devos's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0	2 per case
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4 15	2 per case
Monkey Brand 123 deg.	4 15	2 per case
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12	0 per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.

Cooria, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.

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MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS
Tuning and Repairs of Pianos receive our Special attention.

EXPERIENCE VS. TROPICAL DISEASE.
ASK any "old timer" a good thing for Fever, Ague or Influenza, and he will tell you to get Batliwalla's!! His experience has proved that Batliwalla's beats the disease.
Ask your dealer for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills. Re. 1 each.
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Batliwalla's Tooth-Powder is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal," and English antiseptic drugs. Annas. 4 each.
Batliwalla's Ring-Worm Ointment cures Ring-worm, Dhobies Itch, etc., in a day. As. 4 each.
Batliwalla's Genuine Quinine Tablets of 1 gr. & 2 grs. in bottles of 100 each at As. 12 & Re. 1 per bottle. May be had of all Dealers, or of
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FAMOUS FLY COIL.
An ingenious article to rid a room of Flies.
Warm the coil before hanging up—pull the end gently until 3 feet of sticky paper has been run out.
HANG up and await results:
A real death-trap to flies.
In boxes of 3 doz. coils: Rs. 2 per box
or As. 12 per doz. coils.
SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & Co., Ltd.

ELECTRIC FANS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
230 Volt D. C. Desk Fans 16″ (Fixed)	45	0	0
„ „ „ „ „ 12″ („)	35	0	0
„ „ „ „ „ 16″ (Oscillating)	70	0	0
„ „ „ „ „ 12″ (Oscillating)	60	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Desk Fans 16″ (Fixed)	50	0	0
„ „ „ „ „ 12″ („)	38	0	0
„ „ „ „ „ 16″ (Oscillating)	75	0	0
„ „ „ „ „ 12″ („)	63	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 60″ Sweep with Four wooden blades ..	95	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 36″ Sweep with Three wooden blades ..	60	0	0

CROMPTONS BOMBAY Ltd.

35-37, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

COMMERCIAL.

HOW GERMANY GETS SUPPLIES.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 12.

From the cases which now and again crop up before the law courts of contraband goods being smuggled into Germany through neutral ports, it would appear the Order in Council of 11th March last amounts to a mere farce, the practical effect of which is nil. This Proclamation defined the rules which were to govern the capture of sea-borne supplies destined for Germany. In effect they abrogated the Declaration of Paris of 1856, the Hague Convention, and the Declaration of London all of which were designed expressly to restrict the powers of the belligerent nation possessing the strongest Navy. The British Proclamation was, in fact, a new rule. Mr. Asquith justified the procedure on the ground of self-defence, which was quite a reasonable plea. And though the details are highly complicated, the practical issue is extremely simple to stop Germany from receiving sea-borne supplies of raw materials and foodstuffs and material for the manufacture of munitions of war. Under the terms of this Order in Council, the Prize Court has power to seize all goods destined for the enemy or belonging to the enemy. But as the important clauses of the Proclamation are not mandatory, being more or less of a permissive, discretionary character, in which "may be" dominates "shall be" to a great extent, the Prize Court has power to release enemy goods and to permit Germany freely to import supplies. Now comes the strange fact, that although the Proclamation has been in force for four months, and it is known, for instance, that 210 million pounds of cotton has gone through Holland into Germany, presumably for the manufacture of explosives, the staple has never been placed upon the list of contraband. True, a Supplementary Order was promulgated on April 27th., forbidding the re-export of cotton from the United Kingdom, but in the light of what has been taking place in the interval, it seems to have been ignored for some reason or other. Of course the main difficulty has been the desire of Britain to interfere with the legitimate trade of neutrals as little as possible. And though it must be as clear as daylight to the authorities, that through this neutral channel Germany is still being supplied with commodities she is in want of, to her heart's content, for some unknown mysterious reason, it is not possible to put a stop to the traffic effectively. In time of War neutrals can only be classed as money-snatchers, out to make hay while the sun shines, without considering the sentimental aspect of the situation, or any rules, proclamations or conventions the belligerents may elect to establish for their own safety or aggrandisement. And no one can blame them for it, though it might be supposed, that with a little tact and determination a code of rules could be formulated to guarantee the rights of the neutral trader and the rights of the belligerent, which it would be impossible to commit a breach of without trouble ensuing. As matters stand, statistics prove, that quantities of goods of all kinds are reaching Germany shipped by a neutral shipper, in a neutral vessel, and consigned to a neutral merchant, in a neutral port, and nothing can be done or said. Under such conditions from a neutral point of view, so long as needy belligerents can command the money to pay war prices for their requirements, the longer hostilities are prolonged the better. Such a state of affairs makes the value of a powerful navy almost nugatory. Neutral vessels replace a belligerent's mercantile marine; and neutral ports relieve a blockade. And so a war can be prolonged indefinitely, until the neutral has acquired all that is to be got, and the belligerent is not possessed of a rag. It is an anomaly which induces a good deal of deep thought and reflection of a disquieting nature serving to show that money after all is at the root of everything and comes first with average humanity. With the neutral in time of war this money-grabbing characteristic may be excusable, and as the trouble apparently cannot be cured, it must be endured. It is, however, most humiliating and painful to glean from the Home papers, that cases are by no means rare, where the greed of gold is so great, that there are here and there to be found specimens of our species so degraded and lost to all sense of moral decency as to sell their own country, if it were possible to do so, by supplying the enemy with the wherewithal for its ultimate undoing. The subject is too ill-flavoured to comment upon, but it is to be hoped the punishment meted out to the traitorous miscreants when caught, will be sufficiently deterrent to make the business too hazardous to engage in to any appreciable extent.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

JAVA SUGAR.

London, July 10th.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta August-October	19/1½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi August-October	19/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta August-October	21/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi August-October	21/7½
Calcutta Linseed Aug./Sept. paid	54/6

THE MAILS.

London, July 10th.

The Bombay Mails arrived here yesterday.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 12.

The market to-day was quiet with new Broach quoted at Rs. 237-8. Some business was reported in Broach and Khamgaum Akola.

Later in the day there was a decline of Re. 1-2 owing to the weather conditions.

There is very little disposition shown by mills to do anything and ready cotton is in poor demand.

We quote:—

F. Broach, July, 211.
F. Bengal, July, 156.
F. Khamgaum Akola, July, 186-7.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

F. G. Bengal, 178-9.
G. Broach, 235½.

Messrs. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.		Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach	.. ..	..	..	237/8	Apr.25'16
M. G. „	.. ..	213	..	..	July 1915
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms)	..	186	180/1	..	Jan. 25'16
H G Rajputana (Ry terms)	..	..	..	..	..
M. G Rind Punjab (Ry. terms)	.. ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Khandesh	.. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola K'gm	..	207	..	..	Jan. 25'16
H G Bhagalkote	..	..	..	..	..
H G Bijapur	..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad	..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore	..	..	..	..	..
M. G Yeotmal	..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawatee description	..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola, Khgm. Fair staple	..	187½	..	..	July 1915
Saw Ginned Dhar war	..	..	..	210	Do.
H. G. Westerns	..	..	..	178	Do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	..	165	Do.
M. G. Miraj	..	..	..	269	Do.
M. G. Compta	..	..	..	206/7	Do.
M. G. Bengals	..	159	..	..	Do
M. G. Akola, Khgm	..	188	..	..	Sept. 1915

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 10th July, 1915:—

Cotton	3,790 Bales.
Wheat	10,222 cwts.
Linseed	1,233 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	651 „
Ginjellyseed	180 „
Poppyseed	64 „
Groundnuts	8,678 „
Castorseed	5,266 „
Rice	2,677 „
Myrabollams	760 „
Cottonseed	2,258 „
Mowraseed	56 „
Gram	1,348 „
Joowar	647 „
Maize	6 „
Barley	631 „

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready 1s. 3 27-32d. to 1s. 3 13-16d.
D. D. Mail 1s. 3 27-32d.
T. T. Forward 1s. 3 7-8d. from 16th August.
Banks Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 4 5-32.
Do. do forward 1s. 4 3-16d. August.
Do. 4 Months' Sight ready. 1s. 4 7-32d.
Francs 3 m-s. do. 185½ nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong 131¼
Do. Shanghai 167½
60 d-s. Yokohama 151¼

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-10-0
Australian Do.	24-5-0
Bombay Do.	24-4-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-11-0
Enlish Dragoons	15-1-6
Silver ex-duty Ready	58-11-0

GREAT WAR PUZZLE.

TURO CIGAR A

For the correct names of two countries illustrated we present as a Free Gift our price £3 Lady's Solid Gold Watch. English Government Stamped. To Gents, High-Class Solid Silver Watches. The Winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with the Prize Watch. Send your attempt, mentioning this paper, and addressed envelope for reply to DUDLEY & CO., CORPORATION STREET, BIRMINGHAM, ENG.

Mrs. J. Short, c/o. Bridge Inspector, M. & S. M. Ry., Ranibennur.

Mr. L. P. Rowe, Gomtipur Spinning Mills Ahmedabad.

"HOW TO BECOME A QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT."

INTERESTING PAPER READ BEFORE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION.

At the rooms of the Association of Incorporated Certified Accountants, Bombay, in Medows Street, after the business of the General Meeting of the Association was over, Mr. S. A. Sharangdhar, the Secretary of the Association, read an interesting paper on "How to become a Qualified Accountant." Mr. K. A. Kirtikar presided.

Mr. Shrangdhar, before proceeding to read his Paper, made some preliminary observations. He said that his object in selecting the subject was to show the fundamental principles on which this profession was based and that the present time was the most opportune to discuss a subject of that kind, in view of the Government having promulgated the statutory provisions to safeguard the interests of the Indian public. There must be many Indians, he said, whose interests would be in danger and they should not close their eyes and ears, but must wake up as in duty bound, before it would be too late.

QUALIFICATIONS OF AUDITORS.

At the commencement Mr. Sharangdhar said:—Section 144 of the Indian Companies Act of 1913, defines the qualifications of auditors, and one cannot be a good aditor unless he is a good accountant. This Act is of 1908, but sub-sections (1) and (2) of sections 144 of the Indian Companies Act of 1913, which came into force, on the first day of April 1914, are an innovation of the English Companies Act. Sub-section (1) requires a certificate from the Local Government to entitle one to act as auditor of public companies, and empowers the Governor-General in Council to recognise any association, members of which can act as auditors of public companies throughout British India, without certificates from Local Governments. Sub-section (2) empowers Local Governments to make Rules for the grant of auditors' certificates. He then read the communications addressed to Government by a local charactered accountant, suggesting the provision of a clause as to the appointments of auditors to Indian companies.

BANK CRISIS.

Failures of Banking and Commercial institutions, he said, caused a crisis in India and ruined the Indian investors, particularly of the middle and lower class, and the conditions of those who were actually living by this profession and were deprived of their legitimate means of livelihood were simply pitiful. He said that the auditors of the defunct Banks continue their profession as before, but other really deserving men have been left severely alone. The machinery of Government takes time to move and simultaneously for the time being deprives the individuals engaged in the profession from earning their livelihood, and seriously affects the rights of those who have just claims and which would require prompt attention and consideration, and the responsibility would not rest upon them but surely upon those who have been deputed by Government for the purpose of that work.

Amongst the recognised institutions he said that two are English bodies, three are Scottish bodies and one is an Irish body. Then he read the main provisions from the Bombay Auditors Certificates Rules, 1914, and remarked that the rules are plain but their interpretation appeared to be a secrecy of the Auditors Council, appointed by Government. Proceeding with his subject he said that the membership in any of the six recognised institutions makes one fully qualified, and the qualifications for a membership are: (1) To pass a preliminary examination, (2) To receive a practical training in a practising accountants office for five years and (3) to pass an account-ant's examination. These conditions, he said correspond with the auditors' certificates rules. And he mentioned that the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, after 35 years' experience, has passed a bye-law exempting persons of a certain age from the preliminary test. The profession examinations of the recognised institutions are only open to those clerks of the practising members of the respective institutions, who have worked under "Indenture System" which costs a few thousand rupees to a clerk and is nothing but a monopoly for the profession. One of the recognised institutions he said, admits four classes of persons to its examination, viz., (1) Practising accountants' clerks, under "Indenture System" (2) Practising acountants' clerks, under "Not-indenture System," but with a longer period of service, (3) Practising accountants and (4) Official accountants; but its examinations are not yet introduced in India, though he said, he was informed by this institution so far back as in 1906 that the question of holding its examinations in India was then under the consideration of its Council.

PRACTICAL TRAINING.

He read a letter of a chartered accountant that appeared in a newspaper, called "The Accountant" and pointed out that the recognised accountant's clerks, during the period of five years of their practical training simply check additions and postings. To describe the work of auditors and particularly that of their clerks required by the statutory provisions of the Indian Companies Act of 1913, he selected the audit of a Cotton Mill Company, limited by shares and made masterly observations on the items of an audit of a statutory report as well as on each and every item that is shown in the pro form balance sheet prescribed by the said Act. This portion of his paper was very interesting and instructive. Summarising the whole work of auditors and particularly that of their clerks, he said, that their knowledge is limited to the forms of certain books of account, and checking postings, additions, subtractions, and calculations. And to acquaint one with this sort of practical training he is required to pay a premium of a few thousand rupees to his employer, i.e., a practising accountant, to make him eligible for admission to the examination of the recognised institutions. On the other hand, he said, the attached accountants of companies, not only know the forms of the named, but write all those books, and in addition all other statistical books, which are not even seen by the auditor's clerks, as well as every form concerned with the business of the company, many of which are not even known to these clerks. They also make all postings, additions, subtractions and check and prove everything before the books are produced for audit. The speaker observed that so far as the practical training is concerned, the accountants attached to companies are better qualified than the auditors clerks and also than those auditors who have never undergone the drudgery which the attached accountants had to undergo during their training of several years in merchants offices registered or unregistered. Then he said that merchants' offices are the only institutions to receive practical training in book-keeping, accounting and auditing, for (1) auditors clerks, under "Indenture System," (2. auditors' clerks, under "not-indenture system," and (3) merchants' accountants. Before the establishment of accountants' societies, he said, there was only one road, straight to merchants offices. Now there is one more through audit offices.

ACCOUNTANT'S EXAMINATION.

For the purpose of describing an accountant's examination he selected the English Chartered Accountant's examination, and said that the examination embraces the subjects of, (1) Book-keeping and Accounts or Accountancy, (2) Auditing and (3) Commercial Law. It is held in two divisions, viz. (1) Intermediate and (2) Final Book-keeping takes 12 hours, auditing 4 and the Law,—after deducting the time for the subjects not required in the case of Indian candidates,—4 hours. He emphasised the fact that primary importance is given to Book-keeping 12 hours out of 20. Auditors' clerks he said, do not write books, nor do they prepare accounts for examination as in the case of merchants' accountants, so he said these clerks must be examined in the interests of the public. Accountants of companies are examined daily by their employers, i.e., merchants, and periodically by the employers' auditors, and, if there is nothing against them they have certainly acquired what is necessary to entitle them to practice the profession in book-keeping, accounting and auditing, without further examination. It would certainly be a great hardship in cases of persons of age, if any examination is insisted on. A knowledge of modern methods of book-keeping would no doubt help one in his practice, but in absence of which he cannot be considered worthless for the work. There must be some limit for everything. Further he pointed out from the letter of a chartered accountant referred to above that the qualifications of young chartered accountant are not relied upon, by the employers; but this difficulty is not experienced in the case of those who have actually worked as accountants.

RELIABLE PRACTICAL TRAINING.

A question would then naturally arise whether there is any other way to obtain a reliable practical training and that also without admission to merchants' offices—either direct or through audit offices, and he said there is. What we want is a perfect knowledge of merchants' offices, and a perfect knowledge of accountant's modern examination. And the question is how these two could be combined, and if they could be combined to-day why they were not combined in the past. In former times, he said there was no sufficient literature on the subject—even enough to read for an examination. But the present condition is quite different. Thousands of accountants, he said, have now recorded their vast and varied experienced in thousands of books and publications, and if such experience is properly utilised in the training of the future aspirants, all these difficulties will be removed.

MODEL SETS OF BOOKS AND FORMS.

All transactions, in respect of all dealings of merchants are recorded in books and forms. Books are divided into two classes, viz., (1) Financial and (2) Statistical. We require Institutions equipped with all such books and forms. He meant model sets of books and forms, corresponding with actual books and forms employed in merchants' offices. And if the students are properly instructed to use them on the modern principles of book-keeping, the work done by the students would speak for itself. Mere preparation for examination purposes he said, materially differs from the training received in this way—and this is the time to remedy its defects. Auditors' clerks, he said, going to merchants' offices, on behalf of their employers, i.e., auditors receive their practical training by superficial observations, while merchants' accountants receive their practical training by performing their numerous duties by actually working in the business, and the methods of training by means of model sets of books and forms, would include everything what merchants accountants had and have to do in merchants' offices, and in addition the modern examination training of accountants. It would be also imperative, he said to have a proper check on the methods employed in the institutions for the purpose of practical training in book-keeping, accounting and auditing; and Government should provide facilities for the inspection of such institutions, and Government Inspectors should be practical men of business with a thorough theoretical knowledge of the subject.

APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT AND MERCHANT PRINCES.

Undoubtedly, he said, the procedure is very expensive, because, several sets of books as well as forms will have to be kept ready for the use of students, and he earnestly appealed to Government and merchant princess to extend the necessary support in the mattey of this sort of education. He was confident that this method of training is sure to turn out properly qualified persons at the cheapest cost and in a shorter period for all practical purposes, and in consequence would certainly confer a precious boon on Indian Accountancy Students, and indirectly therefore, on the whole commercial and industrial community of India. And as commerce and industry in India develop, for which there are better opportunities at the present moment than there were any in the past, the demand of properly trained persons in this profession is bound to increase—which is in its infancy in this country.

INCORPORATED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANT.

Referring to the Association of Incorporated Certified Accountants, Bombay, he said the law does not allow the indentical names in similar profession or business, and the public cannot make a distinction between different names, unless they come to know the value of qualifications required for membership in different Institutions. Incorporated Certified Accountant is the trade mark of this Association, just as other professionals have their own. Amongst the members of the recognised institutions, he said, there were admitted thousands of persons without examination in theory—while there are less than ten such persons in this Association—but their practical experience is so very extensive that in the case of young members of recognised institutions, it is very doubtful that they would undertake the responsibility which the members of this Association have had for several years. He pointed out that two gentlemen whom the Association admitted as student members, have been granted auditors' certificates and emphasised the fact that the methods of the Association for investigating applications are certainly strict, and said that the Association did not wish to claim the rights of its members for auditors' certificates by means of quantity but by means of quality. Then he gave the main objects of the Association and discussed at length how the Association was alive to all these objects.

A short debate ensued on the paper, followed by votes of thanks to the lecturer and the president and the meeting was dissolved.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE RED CROSS WAR FUND.

The following is a list of the donations received for the St. John Ambulance Red Cross War Fund up to July 5:—

Amount already acknowledged Rs. 3,74 839-1-9; By some of the Staff of the Dehra Dun Canals Sub-Division, Rs. 25; By interest on balance at Bank to 30th June 1915, Rs. 2,313-8; By Mr. D. W. Banerjee, Rs. 45; By Miss May Keatinge, Rs. 5; By Mr. G. H. Lune Belgaum, Rs. 50; By Lodge Rohilla Star Bareilly, Rs. 16; By Mr. Bhai Shanker, Rs. 10; By Mr. C. H. R. Thorn, Calcutta, Rs. 20; By Nawab of Basoda, Rs. 380; By Gifts from Rai P. R. Kharmd Bahadur of Dibrugarh for the relief of the sick and wounded, Rs. 150; By Mr. J. A. Titman, being profit cleared from a Fancy Dress Football Match Rs. 71-13; By Mrs. S. D. Mohan Lall, being subscriptions collected from Kashmir Ladies for Indian Soldiers, Rs. 19-12; By Secretary Lodge Gwalior, Morar, Rs. 50; By amount realised by Agent Assam Bengal Railway Chittagong for purchase of Gifts, Rs. 30-8; By donations from his Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur, Rs. 5 000 By amount from Ladies of Dum Dum for Red Cross Work in the Persian Gulf, Rs. 100; By Mr. M. Greenbill, Rs. 25; By Maharaja of Balrampur, Rs. 1,500; By Hon. Sir P. D. Pattani, Rs. 1,500; By Mr. Sububhai Samaldas Rs. 150; By Mr. A. B. Bhikajee, Rs. 30; By Mr. C. L. Philip Rs. 150; By Messrs. Martin and Company, Calcutta, Rs. 500; By Sheth M. Manookbhai, Rs. 1,500; By Mr. D. Merwanjee Dalal, Rs. 100; By Mr. Jehangir Bomanjr Petit, Rs. 50; By Kolar Gold Field Centre Rs. 1,096-8; By Ladies of Assam per Lady Earle for Motor Ambulance, Rs. 6,500; By Money Chapter Rose Croix, Pindi, Rs. 100; By H. H. the Bada Maharani of Nepal, Rs. 1,500; Total Rs. 3 97,827-2-9.

In an application for transfer of a civil suit from the file of the Third Subordinate Judge of Midnapore, moved by one of the parties before the District Judge, it was alleged that the trying judge had taken a bribe from the party. The judge has directed the applicant to produce evidence in support of his allegation.

GROWS HAIR OR MONEY BACK

Novel offer of leading chemists.

The remarkable improvement in the hair that has so frequently and invariably been reported following the use of a simple hair remedy composed of 1 oz. Lavona de Composee, 1 dram Menthol Crystals and 3 oz. Bay Rum, has caused such widespread interest and comment that many chemists now keep it put up complete and ready for use under the name of Lavona Hair Tonic. Its uniform success in destroying dandruff, stopping falling hair, promoting hair growth, and making thin, dry, brittle hair thick soft, glossy and luxuriant has been so astonishing that the manufacturers of Lavona Hair Tonic, in order to show their unlimited confidence in its merits, have arranged with leading chemists everywhere to sell it under an absolute guarantee of satisfaction or money back, signed by the chemist from whom you purchase it. No claim is made that Lavona Hair Tonic is any better than that which any chemist can prepare from the above formula, but if you wish to convince yourself of its truly remarkable merits without risking the loss of an anna, go to the nearest branch of any of the above or to any other good chemist to-day and ask for a bottle of Lavona Hair Tonic, "The kind they guarantee."

AUCTION SALE OF PEARLS.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK'S HOLDING.

The auction sale at Messrs. Crawford and Company, of the pearls, hypothecated with the Indian Specie Bank by some of the most prominent pearl merchants in Bombay commenced on Tuesday last, and the first lot was disposed of by Friday the 9th July. On the last day, however, there was some dispute, the nature of which it is impossible to find out owing to the many conflicting versions. On the first day the merchants had complained of insufficient accommodation and facilities to examine the goods, and the sale was continued the next day under better circumstances. On Friday last, pearls of the greatest value were brought under the hammer, and as was to be expected there was a great rush of bidders, many of them coming from various parts of the country, and many a well-known merchant took part in the sale. But it is alleged there was a combination among the dealers when the big pearl was brought out, and they left the premises at 4 p.m. in a body at least a large majority of them. This big pearl belonged to Messrs. Sobhagchand, the great pearl merchants, now insolvents. This precious jewel is of the size of a betelnut and under ordinary circumstances would have been knocked down for half a lakh of rupees or more. Besides, there is a very limited market for such a fancy jewel in India, unless some proverbial Prince or a Nawab buys it, and would have graced the neck of some millionarie's wife either in America or France. But the coming of the war has upset the pearl market, as it has upset many other things. The buyers, therefore, most naturally wanted to buy the big pearl on the cheap hence the allegation of a combination. Still, it is expected that the merchants will attend the next sale, when it recommences. Shaik Abdul Rahmans will be the pearls, which will now be disposed of. These include, it is said, a lot of unpolished and unstrung pearls.

So far the prices realised have been most satisfactory from the point of view of the Bank's Liquidator. Lots to the tune of Rs. 150,000 have up to now been weighed over, and many still remain to be delivered. The reserve price has been exceeded in many instances, and this has given much satisfaction to the creditors of the Specie Bank. If good prices continue to be obtained for the next and other lots, it is likely to have a good result on the prices of the pearl market as a whole. It remains to be seen who will be the fortunate possessor of the greatest feature of the sale the big valuable pearl.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU AND CO'S CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., writing from London on June 17th say:—

GOLD.

This week the balance of gold movements have been considerably against the Bank of England.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

June 10th £50,000 in sovereigns released on Miscellaneous account.
June 11th £10,000 in bar gold.
June 12th £27,000 in foreign gold coin.
June 12th £120,000 in sovereigns released on Egyptian account.
June 15th £75,000 in sovereigns released on Miscellaneous account.
June 16th £831,000 in bar gold.

Withdrawals were made as under:—

June 12th £2,000,000 in foreign gold coin.
June 15th £1 000 000 in foreign gold coin.
June 16th £610,000 in foreign gold coin.

During the week the net reduction amounted to £2,697,000.

The production of the Transvaal, for May last was £3,243,347, as compared with £3 160 651 for April last, and £3,059, 340 for May 1914.

SILVER.

The market, during the week ending to-day has been even more lifeless than it has been lately.

Daily operations have been exceedingly small and the interest taken by buyers negligible.

Throughout the week the price has been quoted 23 3/8d., with the exception of that fixed on the 14th 23 7/16d. and to-day 23 5/16d.

The Indian Bazaars have been very half-hearted buyers and China though only a slight operator has not been a source of strength.

Offerings from the United States of America continue to be very restricted in amount.

The stock in Bombay consists of 5,800 bars, as compared with 5,900 last week.

A shipment of 300,000 ozs. has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.

June 11 23 3/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
June 12 23 3/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
June 14 23 7/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
June 15 23 3/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
June 16 23 3/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
June 17 23 5/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average for the week 23.375 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.
French Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.

The quotation for cash to-day is the same as that fixed a week ago.

BATHING FATALITY.

LAD DROWNED AT BANDRA.

On Thursday evening, Bandra, was startled with a report that some three lads were drowned in the Chimbai Sea at Bandra and great auxiety was felt for boys absent from home. It transpired, however, that though the report was not altogether true yet a sad tragedy had occurred, for the boy drowned, the only one, was Edwin Gonsalves, a twelve year lad, of Veronica Street.

It appears on Thursday afternoon he was sent by his mother on an errand to his aunt at Sherli. The fact is that he never reached his destination, but it seems that as he was on his way thither, he met a few comrades and they decided to disport themselves in the bright Chimbai Sea before them. Edwin, who was no swimmer, got beyond his depth, and as he began to scream and struggle desparately to keep himself afloat. His panic-striken companion fled away.

Some one witnessing this scene raised an alarm, but the boy had gone down before assistance could be rendered. The next day the body was washed ashore and at the inquest accidental death by drowning was the verdict.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

H. E. the Governor's dinner to the members of the Legislative Council, Poona.
Improvement Trust Meeting, 4-15 p.m.
Mr. Talmaki's Paper on Town Planning, Improvement Trust Office, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 14.

Municipal Standing Committee.
Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 15.

Bombay Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 17.

Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana "A" Team vs. B. B. & C. I. Railway Team.
Bombay Gymkhana "B" Team vs. Persian Cricket Club.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7 to 8-30 p.m., 9 to 10-30 p.m., and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m. on the day before publication.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such, and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned, but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

Domestic Occurrences

BIRTH.

FERNANDEZ. On 11th instant at New Soonapur to Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Fernandez a son.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E. Commanding.

July 13.

154 Guards—The following is a detail of Guard Duties during July. Companies will parade at Headquarters at 6-45 p.m. Dress—Drill Order, with helmets, havresacks and waterbottles.
7 days 10th to 16th July, "G" Coy. 1 N.C. O. and 4 men per day.
3 days 17th to 19th July "B" Coy. 1 N.C. O. and 4 men per day.
5 days 20th to 24th July "C" Coy. 1 N.C. O. and 4 men per day.
3 days 25th to 27th July "A" Coy 1 N.C. O. and 4 men per day.
4 days 28th to 31st July "E" Coy. 1 N.C. O. and 4 men per day.

146 Parades.—Mondays.—"G" Company at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m.
N.C. Officers of "A", "C" "E" and "F" Coys. at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m.
"G" "D" and "F" Cos. Recruits at 6-15 p.m. and "G" Coy at 7-15 a.m. at Headquarters.
"F" Company will parade at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Drill order with helmets. All members must attend.
Tuesdays.—"B" Company at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m. Dress—Mufti.
Fridays.—"G", and "E" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m. and "B" at 7-30 a.m.
"B" Coy at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m. Dress Mufti.
"F" Company.—Wednesday, 14th., and Thursday 15th instant.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR Lieut.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS V MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BRITHDAY OF PRINCE JOHN.

Yesterday being the birthday of his Royal Highness Prince John, the youngest son of Their Majesties, the Union Jack was hoisted on all the Government and public buildings in Bombay.

A DEAD BODY FOUND.

A Hindu male child aged about nine months was found floating yesterday morning in the sea at Tank Bunder. The harbour police are now making inquiries in connection with the body of the infant found.

ENGLISH MAIL ARRIVALS.

Among those who arrived here on Sunday afternoon from London, by the P. & O. mail boat, Caledonia, were the Hon. Mr. Justice Ayling, the Hon. Mr. Justice Trotter the Hon. Mr. E. Nicholson and Sir Shapurji Broacha.

ANCHOR LINE S. S. OLYMPIA.

The Anchor Line agents have received a wireless message from the s.s. Olympia advising that the vessel is due here about daylight to-day and arrangements have been made to land the passengers at Carnac Bunder by launch.

MISSING ORNAMENTS.

Chand Issa Khalifa, residing on the top floor of Shivlal Motilal Mansion at Lamington Road reports the disappearance of his servant Kasam with ornaments of the value of Rs. 859. The servant had been engaged only two days before.

BURGLARY AT LAMINGTON ROAD.

Moreshwar Ragunath, residing on the first floor of Luxmi Building Lamington Road, reports to the Police that early yesterday morning his mother informed him that she had been disturbed by a thief in her room. He missed his keys and found a large wooden box forced open, and a small box containing ornaments of the value of Rs. 2,212, missing.

FATALITY AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

A Hindu candidate in the Traffic Department of the G. I. P. Railway was crossing the lines in the yard of Victoria Terminus yesterday when he was run over by a mail train which was returning to the shed. His body was cut into two pieces, the two parts hanging merely by the skin. Death was instantaneous.

RUNAWAY HORSES.

When a pair of horses belonging to Mr. Ramchandra Lalchand, who lives in Walkeshwar Road, were being unharnessed by the syce, they were frightened by some noise and ran away on the Walkeshwar Road, and knocked down a Hindu named Jumnagir Nithigir near the police chowki. They were, however, caught by two coolies. The injured man whose right upper arm was fractured was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

THE SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

A special course on "Commercial Practice—the methods and machinery of business" will be given at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics (Whiteaway Laidlaw Building) on Fridays, from 1 p.m. to 2 p.m. by Mr. S. R. Davar, Bar-at-Law, Principal of Davar's College of Commerce, Bombay.

To this series of lectures members of the general public who are interested in the subject delat with will be admitted, in limited number, on applying to the Principal.

BATHING FATALITY.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury at the inquest, held by Dr. W. Nunan Acting Coroner, touching the death of a fire brigade lascar named Bheewa Mahadu, who was accidentally drowned whilst having a swim in a tank at Dadar. The jurors added a rider that in their opinion the knowledge of "First Aid," including the performance of artificial respiration, should be compulsory for all members of the Fire Brigade.

At the inquest a lascar witness had deposed that he had not taken any lessons in "First Aid," but that artificial respiration was tried on the deceased under the direction of Mr. Thompson, Acting Chief of the Fire Brigade.

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL.

The following is the list of passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. Mail steamer the S. S. Caledonia:—

Grant Mr. N. S; Khan Majid Ali; Styan Mr. H. S; Kesanan Neneu Mr; Badaruddin Mr. N; Malone Mr. C. H; Miller Mr. Alex: Hussain Mr. J; Welch Mr. Mrs. infr; Broacha Sir; Kaye, Mr. E; Ghose Mr. B. N; Banerji Mr. L. M; Cross Mr. L. D; Beltamy Mr. Mrs. infr; Rogers Mr. C. J; Fraser Mrs; Meares Mr. Mrs; Bam Mr. G. S; Pershad Mr. S; Pillary Mr. T. C; Kalia Mr. D. R; Dixon Mr. W. H; Raju Mr. B. S; Stanton Mrs. A; Butler Mr. W; Lazarus Miss; Deakin Mr. J; Two A. Bs; Mitchell Mr. P. M; Khan Mr. G. S; Two 3rd Writers; Capt. Middletons N. S; Darch Mr. J. F; Brewster Mr; Virmani Mr; Wilson Mr. Wm; Tennant Mr. G; Owsten Smith Mr; Betts Mr. H. N; Ayling Hon. Just; Chapman Mrs; Welinkar Mr. S. C; Bennett Miss; Walford Mr. F; Nicholson Hon. E; Sullivan Col. R. C; Hargreaves Mr. Mrs; Bhore Mr. Mrs; Governess infr; Trotter Hon. Just; Mehta Mr. S. D; Sirdar Saut Singh Chhachi; Sirdar B. Singh; Sirdarin; Sew Mr B. M; Strettell Capt. C; Sinka Mrs. K; Nicholson Capt. T; Ainslie Palancott Mr; Lakhia Mr. and Servt; Strong Commdr. Sert.

COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I shall thank you if you will kindly give publicity to the following in your widely-read paper.

I am sure, your readers are aware of the existence, function, and object of the Government College of Commerce, which is now known as "the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics." But perhaps your readers are not aware of the manner in which the subject of English is taught in this institution.

The students of sister colleges advance; we, through no fault of ours, seem to lay behind. They know new things; we repeat what we knew long before. Well, to put it in simple words, we are relegated to the category of school-boys, rather than young men. A certain amount of reading is exacted from us to see if we do not lisp like little babies in utterance or speech. We are given a practice in phonetics and articulation. Like school-boys, we are taught over again grammar, syntax, analysis, and general rules of English composition. May I know if any difference exists between a school boy and a college student? To my mind, a school boy might as well work side by side with us without his having to pass the Matriculation and Previous Examinations. Surely, this is a novel departure from the usual practice of teaching English hitherto carried on in other colleges of the University.

And why is this done? The alleged reason is the improvement of the standard of English. It is said, an experiment, the first of its kind, is being made. It is ridiculous and futile to give props to an upper storey of an edifice when the foundation is tottering and weak.. Experiments had better be risked at schools than at colleges. If the aim is the raising of the standard of English, one does not see how Grammar, Analysis, and Syntax alone could constitute improved English, any more than the rhyming of verses could make up any real poetry.

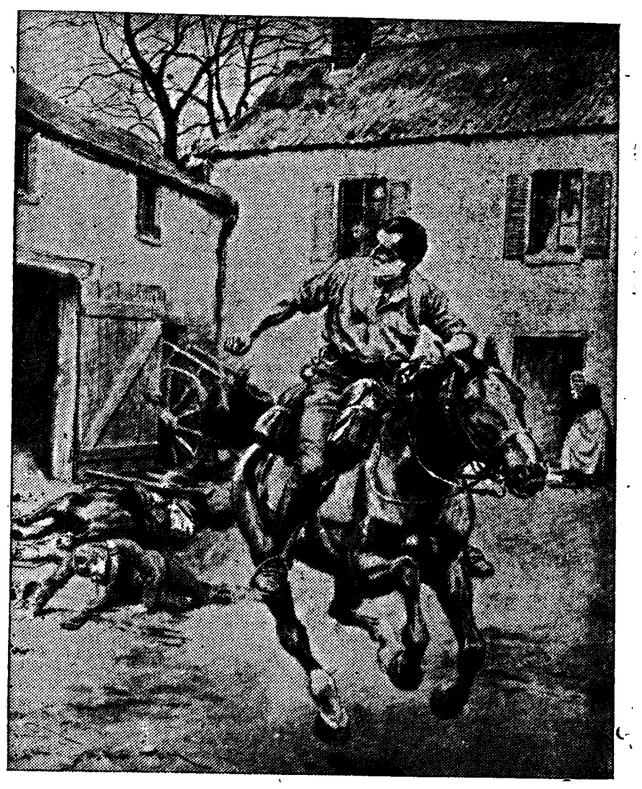
Sir, we want your help. Will the authorities concerned have the goodness to enlighten us on this doubtful point?—Yours, etc.

AN INTERESTED STUDENT.

S. S. City of Vienna:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Vienna outward bound passed the Canal on the 9th instant, and is expected to arrive on the 19th instant.

S. S. Morea:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Morea with the outward Mails of the 2nd instant passed Suez at 10 p.m. on Friday the 9th instant.

A BRITISH CAVALRYMAN'S ADVENTURE AT NERY



Reproduced from "The Graphic."

Mr. Richard Carter Senior, the well-known trainer who lives near Compiegne, gave "The Graphic" correspondent the particulars of a British cavalryman's strange adventure at the adjoining village of Nery. The hero of the episode overslept himself at a farmhouse and was left behind by his squad, but for all that he had to shave before leaving. He had just got his face nicely lathered when he heard shots, and running to the door, found that the Uhlans had arrived. One had already ridden into the yard, and, seeing an English cavalry horse, dismounted and put a bullet through the poor beast's head. Its owner took in the scene in an instant and charging the German with his only weapon—the razor—slashed at him until he dropped. A second later the Britisher mounted on his enemy's horse, was galloping away hell for leather, hatless, coatless and still smothered in lather, with the enemy's bullets whistling all round him.

INDIAN GUILD OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF BOMBAY SECTION.

The Indian Guild of Science and Technology, Bombay Section, held its annual general meeting on Friday last at the Prarthana Samaj, Girgaum, Prof. Hate of the Wilson College being in the chair.

The Hon. Secretary in his report mentioned, that the Guild has been steadily advancing in all its directions of work, which were four in number: (a) the establishment of a centre for scientific enquiry, (b) the creation of suitable machinery for giving reliable advice to students going abroad, (c) the collection of industrially useful information and (d) the propagation of elementary scientific and hygienic ideas.

Although there was a general trade depression during the year under review, July '14—July '15, the Guild members could secure some very instructive lecturers, and the lectures by Dr. L. L. Joshi, the Municipal Analyst, on the "Milk Supply of Indian Cities" and Mr. Y. Narayen, a Mysore Official's lecture on "Agriculture in Mysore," were particularly appreciated. Twenty-seven gentlemen wishing to go abroad for technical studies consulted the Guild and were referred, with advantage to them, to the Guild's corresponding secretaries in the United Kingdom and America.

The number of Hygienic pamphlets distributed during the year was comparatively small, but the total from 1911 until now has reached 20.000. Hygienic pamphlets are now published in Marathi, Kanarese and Gujrati. But for want of funds the Guild would be able to publish the statistical information it has collected concerning some industries possible for development in the Bombay Presidency.

The income during the year was Rs. 527-15-0, the expenditure being Rs. 421-8-0, leaving a balance of Rs. 106-7-0. It is hoped that next year there will come in a few donations from business men, who are taking an interest in the Guild's activities.

Prof. Hate, the Chairman of the Bombay Section Committee, in a thoughtful address reviewed the work of the Guild in Western India and pointed out that in England it enjoyed the support of men like Sir Henry Roscoe and Sir W. Ramsay and of Prof. Arthur Smithells. He invited the leading business men of India to take a better interest in the future of oreign trained technically efficient Indians, and called upon the young University men to help Mr. Khare, the Hon. Secretary, in the spread of elementary scientific and hygienic ideas by means of an extensive programme of lantern lectures. The field of work was so vast and varied, he said, that it was sure to appeal to every set of mind.

Mr. Gonehalli the energetic Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, who has been a Guild member ever since it inception, in proposing a vote of thanks to Prof. Hate, remarked that the time had now come to engage a full-time organiser and asked for the collection of funds for that object.

The meeting terminated after a particularly hearty vote of thanks to Prof. Hate.

The Traffic Manager, E. B. S. Railway, Sealdah, writes:—One pier of the Beki Bridge between Sorbhog and Sorupeta has sunk twenty inches. It is expected that the damage will be repaired in about four days' time. All through traffic, except passenger and luggage, has been suspended. A transhipment of passengers at the bridge site has been arranged.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION AT KARACHI.

INAUGERAL MEETING.

A public meeting was recently held at the Khalikdina Hall at Karachi for the formation of the "Citizen's Association, Karachi." The gathering was large and influential, containing as it did, people of all castes and creeds. Hindus, Mahomedans, Christians and Parsis by interest. The Hon. Mr. Harachandraj occupied the chair.

After the presidential address, Dastur Dr. Dhalla moved the first Resolution which ran as follows.

"The citizens of Karachi in public meeting assembled resolve that a fully representative and properly constituted Association, to be called the 'Citizens' Association.' be formed, with the object of dealing with all public questions arising from time to time, calling public meetings, organizing public functions, and for similar other purposes calculated to serve the interests of the country, and the city of Karachi in particular."

Mr. Durgadas B. Advani, in seconding the resolution, explained the aims and objects of the Association. He said that the Association was not formed with a view to bring in new elements. It was formed with a view to develop the work which already existed amidst them. They were simply giving new thoughts to the work. The Association would supply statistics and information culled and collated from the blue-books and other sources for the benefit of the citizens so that they might not feel at sea as to the questions of the day. All questions affecting the country would claim the consideration of the Association. The Association would, moreover, be a fully representative body voicing the opinion of all the citizens.

The Resolution was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

Mr. Dipchand moved the 2nd Resolution as follows:—

"The citizens of Karachi in public meeting assembled resolve that a sub-committee composed of the following gentlemen with power to add to their number be elected to frame definite rules and bye-laws for working the 'Citizens' Association, Karachi; and to submit the same to the general body of members, for adoption:—Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, Mr. G. G. Chagla Mr. Wadhumal Oodharam, Mr. Dipchand T. Ojha, Mir Ayubkhan Jam Mirkan, Mr. Jamshedi N. R. Mehta. Mr. Sunderdas Valabdas and Mr. Durgadas B. Adwani."

Votes of thanks to Mr. Durgadas B. Advani and to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

CABIRIA.

The opening performances at the Excelsior on Saturday last were crowded to their utmost capacity and generous applause from all parts of the house testified to its immediate success. Apart from its georgeous setting and the beautiful words of Gabriele D'Annuzio on the explanatory titles the music has been well adaped for the various situations, and although a little beyond the capabilities of the Excelsior musicians, was well rendered and say little failings that a critical musician might discover, would probably not be seen by the average playgoer. The immensity of Cabiria and its effect on the audience requires very little musical aid. It is a case of "The film's the thing" to modernise Shakespeare, "Cabiria" makes a big bound forward in the art of the Kinematograph and sceptics with the "only a picture show" frame of mind will have their ideas forcibly altered after seeing it.

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA V. POONA PARSIS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 12.

The Poona Gymkhana and the Poona Parsis met to-day in a half day match, both sides being well represented. For the Gymkhana Hardy (62) and Kirkwood (70) were the only two to make anything of a show. With a total of 157 against them the Parsis managed to reach 147 for the loss of 6 wickets when the game ended in a draw.

Scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

Major Edwards, l-b-w, Mirza	0
Hardy, b Mirza	62
Capt. Jones, b Vazifdar	2
Marshall, b Mirza	6
Kirkwood, b Vazifdar	70
Kinghorn, b Vazifdar	1
Capt. Yates, b Mirza	6
Liddell, b Mirza	0
Capt. Reynolds, b Vazifdar	0
Capt. Oakes, b Vazifdar	3
Fawcett, not out	0
Exaras	7
Total	157

POONA PARSIS.

Green, c Oakes, b Kinghorn	26
Bharucha, b Kinghorn	19
Vazifdar, c Fawcett, b Jones	24
C inai, b Kinghorn	5
Dadia, c Fawcett, b Jones	24
Mirza, c Fawcett, b Kinghorn	7
Oonwalla, not out	15
M. S. Antia, not out	19
Mehta, A. M. Antia and Lam, did not bat.	
Extras	8
Total	147

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE V. HINDU GYMKHANA.

This match was played on the Kennedy Sea Face on Saturday when the game resulted in a draw.

Scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Divcker S. K. bowled b Gandhi 28, S. M. Dalvi not out 96, R. A. Wagle c b Gandhi 0 Sukhadia c b Gandhi 0, Swami bowled b Gandhi 7, Rajaram bowled b Wadia 19, V. D. Pai bowled b Engineer 11, P. A. Shete c b Wadia 15 Pupala c b Wadia 7, Kothare bowled b Gandhi 0 Bhataodeker bowled Wadia 0, Extras 10, Total 193.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

A. H. Wadia bowled b Dalvi 42, Dongre l b w b Kothare 0, Dalvi bowled b Wagle 0, Gandhi bowled b Dalvi 20, Parekh c b Bhatodeker 25, Engineer not out 11, Hawavala bowled b Bhataodeker 2, Talpade bowled b Wagle 2, Nadkerni not out 3, Pardeshi, Wagle to bat, Extras 14. Total (for 7 wickets) 119.

HINDU GYMKHANA V. FRIENDS UNION C. C.

On the Hindu Gymkhana ground this game resulted in a win for the Hindu Gymkhana by 119 runs.

Scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Diveker run out 15 Parshottam c Vithal b Kantak 38, Ganpat l b w b Bhataodeker 42, C. V. Mehta c Bhataodeker b Kantak14, Shivram not out 27, Swami bowled b W. Shete 23, C. H. Rana l b w b Kantak 1, Rajaram c Vithal b Kantak 4, Govunjiker c Dalis b W. Shete 2 B. B. Desai bowled b Kantak 1, M. M. Rana bowled b Kantak 0, Extras 7, Total 174.

FRIENDS' UNION C. C.

Kantak c Diveker b M. Rana 8, Prabhaker bowled Shivram 0 B. A. Dalvi retired 20, S. S. Dongre c Machta b Shivram 8, D. A. Shete bowled b Shivram 3, Kaikini st. Diveker b Shivram 0 Vithal bowled M. Rana 2, Telang bowled M. Rana 0, Kharwa c Rana b Shivram 5, W. G. Shete not out 4, Bhataodeker c Diveker b M. Rana 0, Extras 5, Total 55.

BHATIA MITRA MANDAL C. C. V. Y M. C. ASSOCIATION C. C.

The above match was played on Sunday and resulted in a win for the former by 49 runs.

Scores:—

Y. M. C. Association.—Messrs. Smith, 1, Durant 7, Rockley 32 Fennel 3, W. Mullen (not out) 2, Williard 0, White (Captain) 1, Mayors 1, Mathilone 0, Lyon 0, Extra 9 Total 56.

Bhatia M. M. C.—Messrs. T. V. Bhatia (Captain) 11 C. H. Rana 7, L. B. Bhatia 12, N. K. Badai 2, N. L. Bhatia 20, C. R. Bhatia 31 V. G. Porecha 3, Bhagwanji 3, D. L. Bhatia 0, Keshavdas (not out) 2, Extra 14, Total 105.

TELAGU YOUNG GRICKETERS V. SIR J. J SCHOOL OF ART GYMKHANA.

This match was played on the Esplanade Maidan, the latter winning by 75 runs.

Scores:—

Telagu Young C. C.—30.

Sir J. J. School of Art Gymkhana.—105.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 11..

The Mohaunbagan vs. Dalhousie match on the Calcutta ground in connection with the Shield Tournament attracted the biggest crowd of the season, Mohunbagan winning after a desultory play by one goal to love scored in the second half.

The East Kent beat the Tajhat Indian team by two goals to one on the Dalhousie ground, the soldiers having the best of exchanges all through.

Chinsura composed of three Europeans and eight Indians beat the Duke of Cornwallis by three goals to one. At the close of time the game was one all, and the extra fifteen minutes saw the Indians score twice.

The Indian Football Association authorities changed their mind and have decided that the charity match in aid of the war relief fund would be between Civilians and Military and not one of the semi-finals of the Shield Tournament. The game takes place on Saturday next, the 17th instant.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 8.)

by any official of the manner in which he himself personally intends to vote.

Resolution of the Bombay Government dated the 16th July 1902.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that no officer of Government of any Department or grade in the service shall interfere directly or indirectly with the free choice of candidates by elective bodies or attempt to influence or direct the action of these bodies in any way and that no indication be given by any official of the manner in which he himself personally intends to vote.

Mr. Patel put the following supplementary question: Whether Government has taken any action on the conduct of an ex-officio member of the Senate who wrote letters to other members of the Senate recommending a particular candidate for election?

His Excellency the President:—It is a matter for the University.

THE SAMSON CASE.

Mr. Patel: Will Government be pleased to say whether it is true that the prosecution by D. J. Samson of Passoo Mulji, a Dalwalla, in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, was instituted by him under the orders of the Board of Trustees of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust requiring him to clear his character in regard to the imputation of a demand for bribery alleged to have been made by him from the accused?

Whether it is true that Mr. Aston, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment on the 7th of April 1915, holding that certain charges of corruption levelled against Mr. Samson had been proved?—Yes.

(c) Whether it is true that the Board of Trustees, at the instance of the Chairman, passed a resolution referring the matter to a committee to inquire further into the case and report their opinion thereon?—The Board passed a Resolution to that effect.

Mr. Patel: Are there any proposals at present before Government to prosecute Mr. Samson on the charges held proved by Mr. Aston?

His Excellency: Government has no proposals before it.

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

Mr. V. J. Patel:—Will Government be pleased to say (a) what were the average monthly emoluments for the last six years ending December 1914 of the Official Assignee, Bombay, as (i) Official Assignee, (ii) receiver in various suits, and (iii) liquidator of companies in winding up?—(a) The average monthly emoluments for the last six years ending December 1914 of the Official Assignee, Bombay, are (i) as Official Assignee Rs. 4,904-9-2, (ii) as receiver in various suits Rs. 4,982, and (iii) as liquidator of companies in winding up Rs. 813.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji.—

Have Government been pleased to consider the advisability of reducing the rate of commission received by the Official Assignee in his capacities of Official Assignee, Official Liquidator and Official Receiver?—The question is still under consideration.

OIL PRESSING INDUSTRY.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji.—Whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the criticisms which have appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" on the Report issued by Government regarding the Oil-pressing Industry of the Bombay Presidency?—Yes.

Whether Government propose to have the Report revised?—No.

BURNETT-DHONDY CASE.

Mr. N. D. Khandalavala.—(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the leader in the "Times of India" of 17th December 1914 on the case of Lt.-Col. Burnett against D. J. Dhondy in regard to Police Court delays?—No.

If so, do Government mean to take any steps to put a stop to such delays?—Government have already initiated measures with the view of restricting undue protraction of proceedings in cases before Magisterial Courts.

APPEAL TO CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES IN THE EAST.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I have learnt with regret from the "Theosophist," Adyar, "Madras," August 1914, and the, "Hearld of the Golden Age," London, January 1915, that Christian Missionaries in the East think fit to advise people who may be vegetarians to become flesh-eaters, and thereby spread the butchery of poor animals.

In England and other European countries, Christian humanitarians have started vegetarian societies in London, Manchester, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Paris, Berlin and several other cities to preach to the people the various advantages of the vegetarian diet from the Mercy, Health, Temperance and Economic points of view,—the Salvation Army as well as eminent doctors who have studied the subject cure drunkards of their crave by the vegetarian diet treatment——special homes are opened to cure patients of various diseases by the vegetarian diet treatment——learned humanitarians have been protesting against the diabolical cruelties to poor animals in trains, ships, markets, and slaughter houses—cases are reported from time to time in newspapers of sudden deaths from meat poisoning—and medical writers describe many diseases as caused by flesh-eating.

I therefore beg your Christian missionary readers to kindly study vegetarian literature which may be had from the undersigned and be so good as to advise Christian as well-known Christian flesh-eaters in India and other Eastern countries to become vegetarians for the sake of Mercy, Health, Temperance and Economy.—Yours, etc.,

LALLUBHAI GULABCHAND JHAVERI,
Honorary Manager.
The Bombay Humanitarian Fund Office,
309, Shroff Bazar,
Bombay July 1st.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, July 13, 1915.

THE NEW ERA.

The most remarkable feature of the first day's sitting of the Fifteenth Bombay Provincial Conference which after seven years commenced its sessions in Poona on Saturday, was the evidence it provided, on the one hand, of the unprecedented change in the mental attitude of the official world with regard to the political aspirations of this country, and on the other hand, of the determination of the people to subordinate the claims of those aspirations to the supreme need of the hour,—the prosecution of the war to the victorious end. The existence of this change in the official attitude was brought home to the mind by the visit of Lord and Lady Willingdon, and not less of the chief representatives of the official hierarchy. With the knowledge of the events of the past few months one might have expected this. Nevertheless the spectacle of men like Sir Richard Lamb and Mr. Carmichael and, not least Lord Willingdon himself, sitting on the same platform on such an occasion,—though only for a few minutes,—with the chosen representatives of all classes, creeds and communities in this Presidency, comes as a most pleasant surprise. Indeed as Sir Narayan Chandavarkar happily put it, the war, if looked at from a point of view higher than that of immediate expediency, has come, in the grace of Providence, to spiritualise the Empire. And the visit of Lord Willingdon,—and what is more his participation in the proceedings of the Conference,—is but a reaffirmation of the mental change created by the war. Lord Pentland was, it is true, the first Governor of a province to attend the sitting of a political assembly of the people. But the precedent set by Lord Willingdon is a unique one. He came to the Conference not merely as a silent visitor. The words which he addressed to those present will not be soon forgotten. The solicitude which, as he said, he felt, and felt deeply, for the health of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and the hope he expressed that the latter would soon assume his work, was a grateful tribute to the services of non-officials. It was, again, refreshing and encouraging to hear Lord Willingdon express his pleasure at meeting and greeting the delegates of what he most appropriately called the "constitutional party of progress and reform." The Hon. Mr. Shrinivas Shastri, of the Servants of India, finely voiced the feelings of all those present with regard to Lord Willingdon's visit when, after saying that his Excellency had come to see the proceedings of the Conference, he referred to the popular saying "seeing is believing" and added that, with high-minded and generous persons, believing is appreciating and bravely vindicating the claims of those with just grievances.

The change in the character of the proceedings of the Conference is the desire unanimously expressed not to discuss outstanding political questions which may be called "controversial." As the President of the Conference said, "This is not the time for discussing claims which Government either in India or the United Kingdom cannot attend to. And this is not the time when we could think of doing anything or urging anything that could in the remotest degree embarrass Government. . . . While the war lasts, all other thoughts should be laid aside and we should devote ourselves, not only let our rulers devote themselves, but help them to devote themselves, to the supreme task, which demands their every thought and every effort." Coming to the Conference itself, the thing which struck one most about its composition was its thoroughly representative character. It was not, as all provincial conferences are apt to be, more or less a local affair. It was in every sense of the term a provincial conference, numbering among the delegates representative men from all parts of the Presidency. And a striking proof of this was the fact that the number of members of the Reception Committee,—who too were drawn from almost every district,—exceeded three hundred. And the credit for this excellent state of things is due to the energy and organizing capacity shown by the members of the Servants of India Society with the co-operation of other voluntary workers who were inspired by their zealous example. The speeches, however, it must be confessed, were, with two or three very brilliant exceptions, rather disappointing from the standpoint of the hearers. Lord Willingdon himself began his happy speech with an amusing reference to Sir Narayan Chandavarkar's remark that "Englishmen are bad talkers." But apart from his speech, the speech which was enjoyed the most was Sir Narayan Chandavarkar's. It was not only eloquent, but it impressed the important truth about the war and India on the minds of the hearers in a way it has seldom been so well and forcibly expressed. He held the audience when he said that this war has enabled England to see the soul of India in the true perspective, and that as a result England will conquer India and India will conquer England and the two together will march forward as civilizing forces. The Hon. Mr. Shrinivas Shastri's speech was another which compelled attention. Sir Ramkrishna Bhundarkar began most convincingly with his remark that the loyalty of India was not something incidental or accidental, but a principle ingrained in the hearts of Indians. But later on it seemed to many, that he insisted too much on the advantages derived by the British connection in matters which are indeed often overlooked,—and that too in a measure which did not reflect much on the intelligence of the audience.

The addresses of the Presidents of the Reception Committee and of the Conference were unfortunately read rather than delivered. It was a pity that Mr. Wadya, who is one of the finest and most passionate speakers in the Presidency, should have chosen to read his speech, which, as every reader of it will find, is an extremely well-written and reasoned one. Indeed, we are inclined to condemn the practice of distributing presidential speeches before they are delivered. It is possible that, if Mr. Wadya's speech had not been in the hands of his hearers, it would have produced, as it deserved to produce, a far greater effect than it did—even though it was read. His reference to Mr. Gokhale that "in his presence I forgot that I was a Parsee and that he was a Hindu and remembered only that we were Indians both, and perhaps he was the truest Indian that ever lived" was one of the most beautiful tributes paid to the late Mr. Gokhale. His analysis of the situation after the outbreak of war was very closely followed and his tribute to the spirit of the Indian soldiers—

> "There's not to reason why,
> There's not to make reply,
> There's but to do and die"—

appealed to the hearts of the hearers. But it was his vindication of the Indian soldiers against the reproaches, until recently attached to their status, which naturally evoked the greatest enthusiasm. "Asiatic savages, indeed!" asked Mr. Wadya in indignant eloquence. "They are a hundred times superior to the German, superior to the German super-men, those monsters born of the union of Satan and science. India tells Germany that it is not the black skin that matters but the black soul." Here Mr. Wadya grew more eloquent in denouncing the Prussian peril. From the Prussian peril to the Indian railway companies is a far cry, but it was well that Mr. Wadya gave great prominence to the necessity of redressing the grievances of third-class passengers on Indian railways. The same remarks which apply to Mr. Wadya's speech hold good in the case of Mr. Apte's address also. Mr. Apte's speech was as brief as it ought to have been. He dwelt on two or three points but he presented them very admirably, and one's regret is that his speech too was not delivered without being read. He clearly explained the main reasons why an interval of seven years was allowed to pass before it was decided to hold the Conference this year and why this year especially was chosen for the purpose. But the part of his speech which moved the hearer most and obviously read very feelingly, was that which referred to Mr. Gokhale whose friendship Mr. Apte had, as he said, enjoyed for more than twenty years.

CAPACITY FOR THRIFT IN INDIA.

While the various Indian Stock Exchanges are speculating on the character of the announcement which the Indian Government will have soon to make in regard to the raising of the annual railway loan, it may not be unprofitable to refer to some broad facts in connection with the income tax. It may be observed that this tax has been in existence since its introduction in 1886, when the finances of the country were greatly embarrassed by the military operations in consequence of the Penjdeh scare and the conquest of Upper Burmah. The taxable minimum was Rs. 500. But owing to the continued agitation regarding the hardship felt by those who were assessed to that minimum, it was raised to Rs. 1,000 in 1903. At that date the total yield of the tax was 2.10 crore rupees whereof the sum of 38 lakh rupees was derived from incomes assessed at Rs. 500. Necessarily, after the relief given to these poorest assessees, the number liable to tax on incomes of Rs. 1,400 and upwards was 2,37,000. Since then both the number of assessees and the amount of the yield of the tax have gone on steadily increasing. In 1911-12 the assessees numbered fully three lakhs and a little over, while the tax gave 2.40 crore rupees. In 1913-14 the amount had risen to nearly 3 crore rupees, but the statistics as to the number of assessees has not yet been published. It appears that in 1911-12 the yield from the few classes up to Rs. 2,000 amounted to 50 lakhs, and that from classes 5, to 13, that is from 2,000 and upwards, came to 1.89 crore rupees. Those who came into the first few classes were computed at 1.87 lakh or 65 per cent. of the total but returned only 21 per cent. of the total collection. The other nine classes numbered 1.003 lakh paying 79 per cent. of the total yield.

We may classify the assessees thus:—

1911-12		Lakhs.
Salaried class ..... No.	88,000	yield 68.40
Profits of companies ... No.	8,162	yield 25.32
Interest on securities		yield 12.11
Other sources ..... No.	1,92,000	yield 134.19

The above statistics are exceedingly instructive. In the first place they show us that, though the tax has been in existence for thirty years, at the best incomes above 1,000 have only yielded 3 crores! The tax is equivalent to an average of 2½ per cent. The poverty of the yield of the tax is transparent and no criticism of ours is needed to demonstrate it. The next broad point which should be noticed is that the number which pays the lower scale of the tax constituted 65 per cent. of the total assessees. And yet these contributed only 21 per cent. of the tax. Formulated in another way it signifies that 65 per cent. of the assessors pay 21 per cent of the tax and 35 per cent. of the assessors pay 79 per cent. of the tax. Speaking in yet another way it may be said that nearly one half of the 2.40 crores yielded in 1911-12 was derived from the salaried classes, and nearly one sixth from profits of public companies. Investors in Government securities and Corporation Bonds contributed one eleventh of the total. Thus the professional classes, bankers, shroffs and such classes including merchants paid 1.34 crores. It is evident from the foregoing that the income tax which yielded 2.40 crores at an average rate of 2½ per cent. was levied on an aggregate capital of 96 crore rupees or 64 million sterling. How poor is this capital compared to that on which incomes are assessed in the great wealthy centres of Europe and America! The fact is an authoratitive indication of India's poverty compared to the wealth of Europe and the United States. It may be asked how much thrift can be practised by the income tax paying classes out of the 2.40 crores which they now pay as tax, so as to be deemed a material sacrifice in support of the war, having regard to the central fact that only one person in every 800 in British India pays a tax of Rs. 30 on an average per annum.

Notes of the Day.

Anglo-Indians and the War.

We publish in another column in this issue a letter from an Anglo-Indian correspondent urging that the community should concentrate on the sole issue of providing for the satisfaction of the aspirations of Anglo-Indians who desire to go to the war. It seems to us that here, indeed, is an opportunity for the leaders of the community to come forward and vindicate its good name, in view of the refusal of the authorities to accept Anglo-Indians for the Army. Our correspondent mentions instances of Anglo-Indians who have been obliged to go to England to obtain the acceptance of their services, which were refused in India. That is a very sad scandal, but we believe there are more cases than those mentioned by our correspondent. The whole question of the slighting treatment of the Anglo-Indian community in regard to the distinctive treatment they have been accorded in some cases, and the absolute refusal of their services in others, has created very bitter feeling and resentment. It requires the fullest ventilation, and we propose to deal with the matter in an early issue.

A Suggestion, for the Apollo Bunder.

A correspondent writes:—The first thing that strikes a new-comer to this city is the absence of a place where one can comfortably spend a pleasant hour or so of an evening, and even the most casual observer is profoundly impressed by this fact. The Apollo Bunder is no doubt a popular resort, for people of all classes and communities flock there of an evening to enjoy the cool refreshing breeze. This is doubtless a very pleasant and attractive spot. On one side there are stately and imposing edifices while on the other the picturesque hills across the harbour, on the mainland, with pretty little islands dotted here and there and ships and water-craft of all kinds moving about or anchored in the world-famed harbour of Bombay. In addition to all these beautiful things one is charmed by the music that comes from the garden of Messrs. Green & Co's restaurant. But the full enjoyment of the scene and the music is marred in one respect, for one is obliged either to promenade on the narrow pavement and continually hustle people as there is scarcely moving room, or to sit down on the parapet, which is most uncomfortably warm and is very undesirable as a seat. The drawbacks detract considerably from this otherwise fascinating locality. Now that a new pier wall is in course of construction and the attractiveness of the spot is to be enhanced by the erection of a marble gateway worthy of this beautiful city, I would suggest that seating accomodation should be provided along a portion of the parapet of the new pier. A few insect infested garden benches are by no means desirable, but such seats as are provided in theatres. They could easily be locked when not in use and a small charge of (say) one anna made for their use. A penny-in-the-slot system would be quite the thing. On the insertion of a nickle in the slot the seat would automatically open and could be closed by the user when finished with. This system of payment for seats exists in the parks in London and provincial cities in England and has proved a great success and it would no doubt be equally popular and successful in Bombay. The outlay on about forty or fifty seats would be comparatively trifling and the receipts would enable the authorities to keep these seats in good condition and repair. The same innovation at the Band Stand would also be highly appreciated.

The Governor of Ceylon and Buddhists.

It is a sad irony of fate which destined the suppression of a Buddhist journal in Ceylon the other day under the present regime. The Governor of Ceylon occupies in a sense a unique position. He is a scholar of the first eminence, being, it would seem, a scholar first and a politician after. He is one of the band of Englishmen who have advanced Pali Buddhistic studies to what they are in England. His contributions to the Pali Text Society and translations of some of the sacred Buddhist texts, including a portion of the Jataka, will preserve his memory among the inhabitants of Ceylon and indirectly among all interested in Buddhistic studies, longer than his rule in Ceylon which has coincided with a period of unusual unrest. It was only a couple of months ago that he decided to secure the co-operation of the best native scholars of the Island in the publication, at his own expense, of a standard text of the ancient traditional comfentary on the Majjhima Nikaya, one of the canonical works of primal Buddhism represented in vernacular translations in Tibet as well as China. The text of the famous commentary has not been printed even in Burma. There was a prospect of its publication in Siam, the death of whose King, H. M. Gulalongkorn, has arrested the printing of the whole scriptures of Pali Buddhism. It is surprising to find the Buddhists of Colombo in violent disagreement with the Moors (as they call the Mahomedans in the island). Their grievance lately was against the Christian missionaries. Some dissatisfaction has lately been expressed at the judgment passed in a recent cause celebre, the Gampola Perahara case. It will be a pity if the disturbances culminating in the proclamation of martial law hinder the progress of the edition of the Buddhist texts in the oldest surviving seat of Pali Buddhism.

"Slaughter for Civilisation's Sake."

Ben Tillett, the well-known Labour agitator, has spent a fortnight at the Front and he has returned to use his own words, "to preach bloody murder." In an interview he said:

I have learnt my lesson from my visit to France. I have learned that there is another meaning to the word "strike" now. We've got to strike now and every ounce of British grit, of British energy, of British gold, of British brain has got to be behind the blow. After what I saw I felt ashamed at the knowledge that everyone at home was not working as well as he could work. There shan't be a slacker left when I get back if I can shame them out of slacking, and I know the boys at home. When they realise what things are like out here they will get their coats off and get at it. The officers are marvels too. They are all learning to ignore class distinctions. The men are teaching them and they like being taught. No it doesn't interfere with discipline at all. There's no Prussianism in the British army. I know now why Germany is going under in this war. No men in the world can stand against the spirit of our lads, if our lads have proper backing and the proper tools to fight with. But they must have them, and they must feel certain that the women and the kids at home are being properly looked after, or they'd worry. They shall have them too if we can do anything. This war is no beanfeast. There's nothing of the "hurrah" and triumphal march about it. The Germans have been getting ready to murder civilisation for forty years. We've got to hit back now, without a minute's loss of time and to hit back hard, as hard as we can. There must not be any kid-glove business, any sentimental scruples. Slaughter for civilisation's sake. That's what we've got to do. We want shells, we want gas, we want every Hellish death dealing device we can get out there, and we want men and the spirit of men at home too. The capitalists have got to say good-bye to the idea that war is being waged merely to put money into their pockets. If we don't smash the Germans to-morrow there will be no British capitalists the day after.

In Memoriam.

REGINALD WARNEFORD.

Young gallant soul, unversed in fear,
Who swiftly flew aloft to fame,
And made yourself a world-wide name,
Ere scarce had dawned your brief career.

To glory some but slowly climb
By painful inches of ascent,
And some, hereon though sternly bent,
Ne'er reach it all their life's long time.

But you—you soared as eagles soar;
At one strong flight you flashed on high;
The sudden chance came sudden nigh;
You seized it; off its spoils you bore.

And now, while still the welkin rings
With your unmatched heroic deed,
To psean elegies succeed,
The mournful Muse your requiem sings.

A requiem, yet with triumph rife!
How not, while men their souls would give
To die your death, so they might live
Your "crowded hour of glorious life"?

Great hour, that knows not time nor tide,
Wild hour, that drinks an age's sweets,
Brave hour, that throbs with breathless feats,
Short hour, whose splendours long abide.

—"Truth."

TREATMENT OF ITALIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Another Italian, as he signs himself, has honoured me by censuring my letter headed by you "The treatment of Italians in Bombay"; many thanks to the obliging, anonymous countryman of mine, so ready to break a lance for truth's sake, but why is such a learned person so ever-hasty in his statement and so short-sighted?

In the Italian Royal Decree of the 23rd May, telegrams are not even mentioned, where then did my would-be censor gather the wonderful information that Italy prohibited to the Imperial British India's Government the acceptance of deferred telegrams?

Regarding parcels, article B of the Decree says that only parcels sent by *privates* will not be allowed and every Jack in the street is quite aware that such a precaution would be taken by a Continental power at war.

By the distinction made, we are to understand that recognised firms are not only allowed to receive, but can also send off parcels from Italy.

I am sorry my complaint seems to have hurt a little the delicate feelings of my loving countryman and my only consolation for so grave a crime lies in the fact that to prove that such a complaint was needed, I have here before me while I write, the letter of a Consul of a Continental neutral power who completely endorses my views and offers his signature should further action be necessary.

Kindly excuse if I abuse your hospitality and oblige—Yours, etc.

FRANCESCO BATTISTESSA.

56, Esplanade Road,
July 3rd.

The report of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies Punjab for 1914-15 says that altogether 53 companies ceased work or went into liquidation or otherwise dissolved during the year. Of these 19 were banking and loan companies.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

SIR J. FRENCH'S DISPATCH.

NEW ARMY AT THE FRONT.

KING GEORGE VISITS THE FLEET.

HEAVY FIGHTING ROUND LUBLIN.

ENEMY'S DISORDERLY RETREAT.

Sir John French in an interesting dispatch covering the fighting from April 5th to June 15th, when the effect of poisonous gases was first experienced, regrets that the fighting of that period was characterised on the enemy's side by a cynical disregard of the usages of civilised warfare.

The dispatch describes in the greatest detail the gallant defence of the Ypres district, and the battle of Festubert from May 9th to 25th. The arrival of several divisions of the New Army is reported by Sir John French, and he is of opinion they will prove a valuable addition. The ingenuity, skill and resource of the Flying Corps are highly praised.

The Russians are still more than holding their own in the battle in Galicia.

Heavy fighting is reported south of Lublin. The enemy's resistance at the outset was stubborn but eventually the enemy retreated in great haste and disorder.

The batttle for Souchez continues in the west.

King George has been visiting the Fleet, and at the conclusion of the visit sent an appreciative message to Sir John Jellicoe.

The Hamburg Amerika Line denies the report that it has made a declaration of insolvency.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

SUCCESS IN DARDANELLES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 12.

The Viceroy's War from the Secretary of State, dated July 9, says:—

Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, a press correspondent in the Dardanelles, says, the battle on 28th June was the most successful engagement fought there and the success was due to the enormous improvement of the support of our artillery. The enemies' resisting powers have specially weakened and the spirit is nothing like what it was. Turkish counter-attacks were preceded by a few rounds of ill-aimed shrapnel and nothing more. The prisoners captured were very mixed, coming from different parts of the Empire. Most officers are young inexperienced with only a few months service.

THE RECENT FIGHTING AT YPRES.

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S DESPATCH.

GERMANY'S UNCIVILISED METHODS.

FIRST EXPERIENCES OF GAS.

BRITAIN'S VALUABLE NEW ARMY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 11.

A despatch from Sir John French, dealing with the period from April 5 to June 15 is especially interesting as covering the army's first experiences of the use of gas, the employment of which is shown to have been far more extensive and effective than has hitherto been realised.

Sir John French, at the outset, regrets that the fighting of that period was characterised on the enemy's side by a cynical disregard of the usages of civilised warfare and flagrant violation of the Hague Convention, which materially influenced the operations in the neighbourhood of Ypres, until experience suggested effective countermeasures which have since been so perfected as to render gases innocuous.

GALLANTRY OF THE TROOPS.

The despatch describes in the greatest detail the gallant defence of the Ypres district following the French retirement eastward of Ypres, which was entirely the result of the surprise and confusion due to the first experience of gas, and the battle of Festubert, from May 9 to 25.

Both affairs were long stories of ding-dong fighting, of capture, loss and recapture of trenches, the fighting being marked by much gallantry.

The despatch specially mentions, the valuable services of Sir Douglas Haig for his sucessful handling of the first army through the action at Festubert, and General Plumer for his fine defence of Ypres throughout the arduous and difficult operations of April and May, reflecting the greatest possible credit.

ARRIVAL OF NEW ARMY.

Sir John reports the arrival of several divisions of the New Army. Though they have yet had little experience of fighting, he is of opinion that they will prove a valuable addition. They are well officered and equipped, and their artillery is quite fit for employment in the line, their shooting being extremely good.

In April and May several divisions of the territorials also joined and were employed both offensively and defensively. They everywhere proved thoroughly reliable and efficient.

INVINCIBLE FLYING CORPS.

Sir John French praises also the ever-increasing ingenuity and skill of the flying corps. More than sixty combats in the air took place during the period in question, and not a single British aeroplane was lost.

As these flights were almost invariably over or behind the German lines, only one hostile aeroplane was brought down in our territory, but five were definitely wrecked in German territory and many were chased down and forced to land on very unsuitable ground.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY DENIED.

LONDON, July 11.

The Hamburg-Amerika Line denies the report appearing in the Scandinavian press that it has made a declaration of insolvency.

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

LUBLIN.—In Poland, 96 miles S.E. of Warsaw.

BYSTIZITZA.—In Poland, thirty miles south of Lublin.

JOSEFOW.—In Poland, 35 miles south of Inangorod.

YPRES.—In Flanders, 18 miles north-west of Lille.

FESTUBERT.—In France, three miles north-west of La Bassee.

SOUCHEZ.—In France, six miles north of Arras.

NIEUPORT.—In Flanders, on the Yser, 1½ miles from the sea.

BOIS-LE-PRETRE.—In France, in Miselle region, north-west of Pont-a-Mousson.

KING GEORGE VISITS THE FLEET.

MESSAGE TO SIR JOHN JELLICOE.

AWAITING FRESH TRIUMPHS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, July 11.

King George has been visiting the Fleet. On the conclusion of the visit he sent the following message to Sir John Jellicoe:—

"After two most interesting days I leave with feelings of pride and admiration of the splendid force you command. I had the pleasure of seeing the greater portion of the officers, and men of the Fleet and realise the patient and determined spirit with which you have faced long months of waiting and hoping. I know how strong is the comradeship linking all ranks, and such a happy state of things convinces me that whenever the day of battle comes my Navy will add fresh triumphs to its old glorious traditions."

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, July 10

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED IN MEDITERRANEAN.

Major J. Findlay.

Captains J. Boyd, R. Hutchison and J. MacLehose.

Lieutenants D. Carson, J. A. McMillan, G. A. Moore, A. S. Nicol and W. Sloan.

Second-Lieutenants R. Humble, H. C. Maclean, R. Pattison, A. Rogers, O. Sloan and T. Tillie.

MISSING IN MEDITERRANEAN.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Wilson.

Captains W. Church, R. Clark, J. Howatt, C. Macindoe, C. Mowat and E. T. Young.

Lieutenants W. W. Brown, W. Duff, J. Findlay, H. McCowan, R. Macindoe, D. Taylor and A. Templeton.

Second-Lieutenants A. Duff Maclay, W. Maclay, W. Robertson and J. Scott.

All above are officers of Cameronians.

KILLED.

Captain C. Balleine, Rifle Brigade.
Lieutenant P. P. Curlett, Liverpools.
Lieutenant J. Willmot, Worcesters.
Lieutenant E. J. K. Pigott, Irish Regiment.
Lieutenant B. R. Wood, Londons.
Second-Lieutenants H. Grew, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant T. E. Williams, Somerset Lights.
Second-Lieutenant H. Davies, Cheshires.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain R. Sindall, Cambridgeshires.
Lieutenant C. A. Heal, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieutenant T. H. Spanton, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant F. H. Norway, Duke of Cornwall's Lights.

NOW KILLED.

Major A. H. Maclean, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Captain H. H. Caffyn, North Staffords.
Lieutenant H. M. Chaplin, Cheshires.
Second-Lieutenant I. T. Davies, Oxford and Bucks Lights.

KILLED IN DARDANELLES.

Captain A. C. Hamilton, Scottish Borderers
Captain J. C. Hodgson, Border Regiment.
Captain T. A. Treadder, Royal Scots.
Captain E. O. Warden, Essex.
Captain Whitton, Comeronians.
Lieutenant T. Stout (junior), Cameronians.
Lieutenant I. B. Balfour, Royal Scots.
Lieutenant W. J. C. Budd, South Wales Borderers.
Lieutenant W. E. A. Dyer, Shropshire Lights.
Lieutenant J. A. H. O'Sullivan, Highland Lights.
Lieutenant G. A. Powell, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieutenant B. M. Rooney, Scottish Borderers.
Lieutenant W. H. Steel, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieutenant H. F. Grantham, Essex.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieutenant J. F. Bradly, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieutenant W. Leggat, Cameronians.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 12.

The following names of officers appear in the casualty lists mentioned in the 163rd list from France and Belgium:—

KILLED.

Lieut. G. P. Armstrong, 34th Pioneers.

HEAVY FIGHTING SOUTH OF LUBLIN.

ENEMY RETREAT IN DISORDER.

AUSTRO-GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, July 11.

The Russians are still more than holding their own in the battle in Galicia.

A communiqué records very heavy fighting around the hill and village of Bystizitza, some thirty miles southward of Lublin. The enemy's resistance at the outset was stubborn and they even advanced slightly, but when Russian reinforcements arrived they forced the enemy to retreat in great haste and disorder.

Elsewhere the Austrian and German attacks have been easily repulsed.

The enemy attempted to take the offensive on the Zlotalipa and several times reached the entanglements, but were repulsed by rifle fire and counter-attack.

ENEMY USING DEADLIER GASES.

RESPIRATORS INEFFECTIVE.

PETROGRAD, July 12.

A communiqué says the garrison of Ossowiecs made a sortie on Friday night and destroyed the enemy's saps.

Fighting continues on the Josefow-Byhava front, south of Lublin. A vigorous enemy counter-attack was repulsed with the loss of nine hundred prisoners and three maxims.

The Russian Red Cross authorities have been informed that Germans, in certain regions are using denser and quicker moving, hence deadlier, gases. Many deaths are reported, respirators being ineffective.

ENEMY'S STUPENDOUS LOSSES

13,000 KILLED IN 27 HOURS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 12.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

American correspondents believe that General Hindenburg has been displayed by General Mackensen on account of the lossess the former had suffered.

The Innsbruck correspondent of "Tribute de Geneve" learns that the Austrians defeated by the Russians this week lost 13,000 killed in 27 hours.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Petrograd correspondent puts the enemy's loss in three days at an army corps. Apparently the Austrians have not only been defeated but are being pursued. Their retreat has uncovered General Mackensen's left. Telegrams published in Berlin mention the abandonment of the advanced fronts owing to the necessity for straightening the line to avoid flank attacks.

CONFERENCE ON INDIAN LOAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 12.

The conference on the subject of the Indians Loan, which will be held to-morrow morning, will be attended by Sir William Meyer, Messrs. Brunyate and Howard, the three secretaries of the Presidency Banks in Bengal, Bombay and Madras, viz., Messrs. Warren, Atkin and Hunter, and possibly Mr. Horne, President of the Bank of Bengal.

The Burma Pasteur Institute which was mooted some years ago is now open for treatment of patients bitten by rabid animals. The usual railway and steamer concessions for indigent persons are advertised.

The "Satesman" publishes a letter from a Territorial suggesting they should be employed in the manufacture of ammunition. Cantonment life is dull, the writer says, and many of them have handled lathes before.

27th list from Mediterranean Force.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. H. V. Collingridge, 1-8th Gurkhas.

CALCUTTA, July 12.

The flag was hoisted to-day at Government House, Calcutta, to celebrate the surrender of Germans in South-west Africa.

BATTLE FOR SOUCHEZ CONTINUES.

NIGHT ATTACK DEFEATED.

VIOLENT CANNONADE IN FLANDERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PARIS, July 11.

The British repulsed a German attack which first gained a footing in some elements of the first line, but was driven out by an immediate counter-attack. The communiqué adds that the battle for Souchez continues. A German night attack was defeated.

There were particularly violent cannonades in the regions of Nieuport, the Aisne and Boisle-Pretre.

INTERMITTENT CANNONADING.

PARIS, July 12.

The evening communiqué says the day has been comparatively quiet with intermittent cannonading, except in the forest of Apremont, where an enemy attack was easily repulsed.

GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS IN THE WEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 11.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

It is estimated that German reinforcements to the number of 100,000 men have arrived northwards of Arras last week.

GERMANS TO FORCE THE ISSUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 11.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The belief that the Germans are about to attempt a strenous offensive on the western front is now general. It is considered in view of the impossibility of any large withdrawl from Galicia that such an attempt will mean the utilisation of all the availan troops which is attributed to a desire to force the issue and to avoid a winter campaign.

MURDER IN A LUNATIC ASYLUM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 12.

On the 5th instant at Trevandrum a murder was committed in the lunatic asylum.

While carpenters were at work on some annual repairs in the asylum a lunatic managed to possess himself of a chisel with which he attacked another inmate and inflicted several deep wounds. At first the victim received them with a smile but afterwards he ran away and fell down and expired soon afterwards. The medical officer in charge of the asylum immedietly repaired to the spot from his quarters and on approaching the place of incident he was caught by the neck and hurled forward by another lunatic and was chased by others. Order was soon restored and the offenders locked up.

ARYA SAMAJIST PREACHER INTERNED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 12.

On Saturday the District Magistrate of Lahore communicated to Pandit Munshiram Arya Samajist preacher the order of the Government directing him under the Defence of India Act to leave Lahore before Sunday evening, not to reside in Lahore or Amritsar Districts and to select a place of permanent residence beyond whose limits he shall not be at liberty to proceed. He was also directed until the order remained in force not to participate in any meeting, to deliver any lecture and to contribute to any paper. The place of interament as desired by Pandit Munshi Ram is to be his native village Keni in district Ferozepore.

Rai Promothanath Mitra and Rai Chandranath Mitra have contributed Rs. 6,000 towards the Albert Victor Hospital Fund for endowment of two beds "The Rai Mohunlal Mitra Bed" and "The Srimuty Adyasundari Mitra Bed," in memory of their deceased parents, and Rs. 1,000 towards the College of Science on the occasion of the marriage of Rai Chandranath Mitra's son.

The Laccadive Islands which have not been inspected by the Island Inspecting Officer during the last two years will be inspected in November or December this year.

INDIAN COTTON FOR GERMANY.

GRAVE CHARGE IN MANCHESTER.

GADDUM AND CO.'S SECRETARY SENT FOR TRIAL.

Arthur Speakman, secretary of Messrs. Gaddum and Co., Ltd., Indian cotton merchants, of Manchester, was on June 11th committed for trial at the assizes by the Manchester stipendiary magistrate on a charge of making false declarations that a consignment of cotton goods to a company at Malmo, Sweden, was not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, for shipment to an enemy country, says the "Daily Mail."

Mr. W. L. Hockin, who prosecuted, read a letter from the Malmo firm to the Manchester house, which said:—

"Re 110 bales of Indian cotton ex-Montebello, we have an inquiry from Hamburg on same, and if agreeable to you we may be able to dispose of the lot at a very good price, as Germany shortly will be very eager for cotton, which this country is not in a position to import. Awaiting your good news, we remain, "C. I. Bergt."

The prosecution accepted the statement of Messrs. Gaddum and Co. (said Mr. Hockin) that the letter was regarded as an act of impudence. But the bales of cotton within ten or eleven days were consigned to the Malmo company without any explanation as to what was going to be done with them. It was in respect of this consignment that the alleged false declaration was made.

At the same time a second 110 bales under another contract of June 9, were sent to Malmo. Those goods had been traced, the authorities alleged, from Malmo into Germany.

For the defendant it was contended that no *prima facie* case had been made out against him. The letter referred to by the prosecution was written by the Malmo firm in consequence of the fall in the price of cotton and their anxiety to escape from their liabilities by any excuse they could put forward.

The defendant was admitted to bail.

ANGLO-INDIANS AND THE WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The other day "Capital" announced that one of their staff, Mr. Kent Smith, an Anglo-Indian, had gone Home at his own expense to enlist, as the Indian Government and the Army in India would not accept the services of Anglo-Indians. Then there is the case of Mr. Walter Smaller. When War first broke out he threw up his job as travelling Auditor of the S. I. Ry. on Rs. 150 a month and tried to enlist, but his efforts in this country were in vain. He was determined to show what an Anglo-Indian could do when the empire needed the services of all her sons. He went to Bombay and got employment there and remained in this situation until he had saved up enough money to purchase his passage to England. There his patriotism was speedily rewarded, for the 4th King's Liverpool Regiment soon has him enlisted in their Ranks.

It is easy for the Anglo-Indian Associations and Leagues to talk of there being many Anglo-Indians at the front and to seek reflected glory from the deeds of this one or that, but what are these Associations and Leagues doing to further the interests and help the community as a whole to play their part in the great struggle of to-day when the Empire's call is for men more men and yet more men?

What of the Anglo-Indian Regiments about which we heard of, not so very long ago? What are the leaders of the Community doing? What is the Hon. Mr. Abbott doing?

Mr. Abbott is the head of the various Anglo-Indian Leagues and represents the community in the Viceroy's Legislative Council, and some two or three years ago he threatened to charter a steamer and take a body of Anglo-Indians to London and show the Britisher what a fine set of men and women true Anglo-Indians really were. Well, it's up to him now to put his threat into practical form. Let him select a full complement of Anglo-Indians from all parts of India, take them Home and present them to his Majesty saying: "We have come to prove our loyalty and to fight for our beloved Empire, will you accept this gift from Anglo-India?" They will not be rejected and Anglo-India will have played a noble part. It will be money well spent and far better than building a hundred Mount Abbotts.

The various Anglo-Indian Associations and Leagues should now drop other issues, concentrate on the one scheme and object, give practical demonstration and proof for the furtherance of a practical scheme and purpose, and serve their community as a whole. Let them publish a list of Anglo-Indians who are ready to go to the Front. The gentlemen, however, whose names are so published should first have passed the proper medical authorities as in every way physically fit.

Europeans who enlist in India are, I believe, sent to England or elsewhere to join various Regiments at the cost of Government, but in the case of Anglo-Indians subscriptions should be invited for the purpose of sending them to England, and I shall be very pleased to start this subscription with my cheque for Rs. 100.

A practical action of the nature suggested, resulting in an appreciable addition to his Majesty's Force, would place the Anglo-Indian community on a very different basis at the close of the war.—Yours, etc.,

"FACTA NON VERBA."

Calcutta, July, 1915.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

SESSION AT POONA.

BUDGET FOR 1915-16.

ENCOURAGING MONSOON REPORTS.

HIS EXCELLENCY ON NEW INDUSTRIES.

At yesterday's meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council at Poona the Budget for the year 1915-16 was presented.

Sir Richard Lamb in his speech said that the Budget provided for an expenditure of Rs. 7 71,77,000. As to whether their revenues would be realised a good deal depended on the monsoon. So far the reports from different districts were encouraging.

A lengthy and interesting discussion followed in the course of which the non-official members urged for more money for education and sanitation.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

POONA, July 12.

The Bombay Legislative Council met at the Council Hall, Poona, yesterday.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon presided.

There was a full attendance and before the proceedings of the day commenced the following new members took the oath of allegiance:—

The Hon. Mr. Bahadurji, the Advocate-General, the Hon. Mr. Malcolm N. Hogg, the Hon. Lt.-Col. J. Jackson, the Hon. Mr. H. S. Lawrence and the Hon. Mr. Samarth.

THE BUDGET.

The following Budget of the Government of Bombay for the year 1915-16 was presented:—

(Figures in thousands of rupees.)

The current year's Budget estimates of Provincial revenue and expenditure embodied in the Revised Financial Statement for 1915-16, as modified by the memorandum issued from the Financial Department on 12th March 1915, have been finally accepted by the Government of India without any modification. The figures stand as shown in the following table:—

	1914-15. Budget.	1914-15. Revised.	1915-16. Budget.
Opening balance	1,82,01	1,95,34	1,54,28
Revenue	7,58,92	7,47,59	7,49,00
Expenditure	8,23,30	7,88,65	7,71,77
Closing balance	1,17,63	1,54,28	1,31,51

Details by major heads are given in the appended Statement A. The detailed distribution of the major head figures will be found in the Civil Estimates for 1915-16, a copy of which is furnished to the Honourable Members. The figures given in Appendices C. and D. of the Revised Financial Statement have been brought up to date and statements (marked B and C) containing the revised figures are appended to this memorandum.

LAND REVENUE.

2. The details of the land-revenue demand, collections, remissions, suspensions and arrears for the year 1914-15 and 1915-16 given in paragraph 10 of the Revised Financial Statement for 1915-16 have undergone some charges in view of later information supplied by district officers. The revised figures are given below:—

	1914-15. Revised.	
Outstanding balance	56,94	
Demand	4,36,78	
		4,93,72
Collections	4,39,10	
Remissions	16,25	
		4,55,35
Balance Suspensions	21,33	
Balance Arrears	17,04	
		38,37
	1915-16. Budget.	
Outstanding balance	38,37	
Demand	4,44,55	
		4,82,92
Collections	4,48,20	
Remissions	8,86	
		4,5706
Balance Suspensions	8,25	
Balance Arrears	17,61	
		25,86

3. Against the provision of 5,00 made in the Budget under the head "24, Medical" for expenditure in connection with sanitation and grants in aid of sanitary projects the following allotments are sanctioned:—

(i) Alandi water-supply scheme	1,35
(ii) Allotment to the Sanitary Board to enable them to make grants for sanitary projecas	1,00
(iii) Original works in connection with the development of Salsette as a residential area	40
(iv) Grant for furnishing and equipping the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory	17
	2,92

PUBLIC WORKS.

4. The expenditure Budget in the Public Works Department is now distributed as follows:—

(i) Original Works—		
Works in progress—		
Civil Buildings	11,40	
Communications	5,50	
Miscellaneous public improvements	2,11	
New major works	4,74	
Discretionary grants for minor works to certain Heads of Departments	3,00	
Reserve	1,20	
		27,95
(ii) Repairs—		
Civil Buildings	8,65	
Communications	13,57	
Miscellaneous public improvements	15	
		22,37
(iii) Establishments		16,00
(iv) Tools and plant		2,07
(v) Placed at the disposal of the Financial Department (and allotted for the objects mentioned in paragraph 2 of the Memorandum dated 12th March 1915)		3,66
Total		72,05

The provision of 27,95 for "Original Works" is made up of 19,01 for works in progress, 4,74 for new major works, 3,00 for minor works and 1,20 for reserve.

The grants of 10 and more in each case for major works in progress will be spent chiefly on—

(i) Central Offices, Poona (1,00), distillery at Khanapur (50), buildings at Nawabshah (45), Collector's bungalow at Belgaum (20), Mamlatdars' kacheris at Mangaon (20) and Honavar (15), and Electric Installation at Government House, Mahabaleshvar (17);

(ii) Hostel for the Northcote High School at Sholapur (39), New High School at Nasik (30), and Agricultural College, Poona (10);

(iii) New Small Causes Court, Bombay (2,00), Subordinate Civil Court at Mirpurkhas (23), and District Judge's bungalow at Bijapur (12);

(iv) Jail at Hindalgi (50);

(v) Police buildings at Mirpurkhas (17), quarters for four European police officers in the compound of the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay (29), additions and alterations to the office of the District Superintendent of Police, Poona (17), police lines at Matiari (18), Bandra (15), Jherruck (11), and Mandvi (10), headquarter police lines at Thana (15) and Sholapur (10), and additions and alterations to the headquarter police lines at Bijapur (10);

(vi) King Edward Memorial Hospital, Sholapur, (1,00), additions and alterations to the old Government House, Parel, to render it suitable for accommodating the Bacteriological Laboratory (60), school for the training of midwives and nurses of the Victoria Jubilee Dispensary, Ahmedabad (16), and Out-patient Department at the Civil Hospital, Ratnagiri (15);

(vii) Buildings for the new Public Works Department district at Alibag (10);

(viii) Bridging the Poona-Sholapur road between Diksal and Indapur (50), and bridges at Mahuli (30), and over Parit Nalla in the Poona district (14), roads from Savalvihir to Bharvas (48), from Lakh Station to Karegaon and thence to Belpimpaygaon (38), from Deogaon to Bharvas (30), from Deolali to Belapur (30), from Bhatkal to Mysore Frontier (25), from Pimpalner to Shelbari (17), and from Vihigaon to Khodala (12), improvements to Sholapur-Akalkot road (35), improvements to the Khandesh-Nizam Frontier road (67), widening the Bombay-Agra road between Thana and Kurla (20), bridging nallas on Mahd-Nagothna road (20), improving and metalling the Malharpeth-Pandharpur road (10), causeways at Khanapur (20), and over the Tapti near Bhusaval on the Bhusaval-Yaval road (25), and surfacing the road from Indapur to Sarate (10); and

(ix) Kennedy Sea Face Improvement, Bombay (1,54), and Visapur tank (50).

Among the new major works the most important are—

(i) Resumption of properties on Malabar Hill (1,00), acquisition of bungalows Nos. 16 and 20, Queen's Gardens, Poona (67), re-roofing his Excellency the Governor's bungalow at Malabar Point (17), purchase of a house at Karwar for the accommodation of certain Government officers (10);

(ii) District Court at Larkana (25);

(iii) Railway police lines at Dadar (50), and police lines in Sind—Mehar (15), Khar (15) and Miro-Khan (10);

(iv) Acquisition of land for the extension of the Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad (33);

(v) Bridge over the Darna at Chehedi (23); and

(vi) Working the boring plant for the Sanitary Engineer (60).

FINANCE MEMBERS' SPEECH.

Sir Richard Lamb said:—

The Budget for 1915-16 is in the hands of hon. members. They will have observed that it provides for an expenditure of seven crorres and seventy-one. The expenditure is less than what would have been provided but for circumstances beyond our control. It compares not unfavourably with the provision we have made in previous years to meet the requirements of the Presidency.

In 1909-10 the expenditure was six crores and twenty-seven lakhs. In 1910-11 it rose to six crores and forty-four lakhs. In 1911-12 it was seven crores and sixty-two lakhs. In 1912-13 it was seven crores and 25 lakhs and in 1913-14 it was seven crores and 76 lakhs.

So that there is not any serious setback in the provision we have made to meet the requirements of the Presidency. It is only marking time. We hope we shall not be called upon to make any further economy or spend within the Budget provision.

I must thank all the members of the out-going Financial Committee for the very great assistance they gave to the Financial Secretary and myself in preparing this Budget. Para 3 of the Budget contains some details of allotments so far made against a lump sum of five lakhs made in the Budget under the head "24 medical." So far approximately two lakhs have been allotted to different Budget heads.

THE MONSOON.

As to whether our revenues will be realised a good deal depends on the monsoon. So far the reports from different districts are encouraging. The Konkan and the Deccan have sufficient. Complaints have been received that the Sind innundations so far are not so good but may improve. North Guzerat and Kathiawar complain of insufficient rain but there is still time to retrieve the situation. They had much rain in the Konkan. Embankments have been broken and fields flooded. The prospects are said to be quite favourable. As to the realisations of the revenue so far my friend the Accountant-General at some inconvenience to himself, was good enough to supply an advance copy of three months' estimate showing how far we have progressed during April, May and June. From that it appears that the realisations under certain major heads of recepts are not up to the average of what it should be during the three months' of the year.

The net result of the variation as compared with the closing balance on the 31st March 1916 is expected to rise from one crore 31 lakhs and 51 thousand to one crore 33 lakhs and 63 thousand or two and twelve thousand. So far we hope we shall be able to provide the revenues for which we have budgetted.

Some few members have been good enough to send me the advance copies of the remarks they are to make to-day or to ask information. I am obliged to them. The points will be dealt with when I reply on the budget. With these remarks I leave the budget in the hands of the Council.

THE DISCUSSION.

ALLOTMENT FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Dewan Bahadur Godbole contended that the allotment in this year's Budget towards Public Works was inadequate, and that in the next Budget a more liberal provision for the Public Works Department should be made. He would lay down the principle that a considerable proportion of the receipts of the Presidency should be set aside for expenditure on the P. W. D. In 1913-14 13 per cent. were allotted, and in the present Budget only 9 per cent. were shown. He urged that 12½ per cent. at least should be set apart for Public Works, including construction and improvement of roads so as to relieve the burden on the taxpayer. He referred to the provision made for the improvement of the Visapur tank as being wholly inadequate. Coming to the local allowances in Sindh, the hon. member maintained that these allowances, as provided in the Budget were not qualified, as the amenities of the province were far different from what they were years ago, and it was difficult to understand why special allowances were made to officers of Government serving in Sindh. He believed he was right in saying that officers in such places as Dera Ismail Khan which bordered on Sindh were not provided with an allowance of this description. He found that Rs. 11,520 had been provided for Assistant Collectors and Rs. 23,340 for the P. W. D. Government would do well to consider whether these allowances to Sindh were justified. He concluded by stating that the provision for technical and industrial education in the Presidency was inadequate. He was glad to find that a provision of Rs. 21,000 was made to Local Boards for the object of wiping out tolls on Local Board roads, and hoped that if this allotment was made for the next two or three years, the tolls would be effectually removed.

THE DRINK EVIL.

The Chief of Kurundwad in the course of his remarks deplored the drink evil and said:—

The method of putting a check on drunkenness through taxation has been tried ever since the establishment of the Abkari Department. For while the revenue from Abkari taxation has grown from 35 lakhs to 145 lakhs during the last 34 years, the consumption also has gone up from about 28 lakhs to more than 32 lakhs of gallons of 25 U. P. during the last 25 years. It is evident, therefore, that some other means of putting a check on drinking must be sought and enforced. And I venture to think that Government might find these means in (1) reduction of facilities, (2) recognising local opinion in some suitable form and (3) making the local Excise Committee popular and effective. The Government in India would do well to give the nation a recognized voice in settling the limit within which and the manner in which liquor may be sold, as a necessary or inevitable evil.

Referring to education the Chief said:—

I cannot but congratulate Government upon the many-sided interest which they have been showing in the matter of education. But I am not one of those who think that the limits of Government expenditure upon education may now be regarded as having been reached. For I know that whereas in some educational matters Government have not touched yet the fringe, in others the cry of halt which they have authorised has not been appreciated by the public. I do not think that Government are bound to provide higher or secondary education to every boy, good, bad, or indifferent. But I do think that though rejected at the doors of a school or college of literary education he is entitled to have education provided for him in some other school or college of epecial education which will make him a useful, self-supporting and self-respecting citizen and a useful member of society.

Mr. Naik urged the opening of more schools in Kanares districts and drew the attention of Government to the need of spending more on sanitation medical relief. He requested Government to fix a uniform standard of weights and measures for the whole of the Presidency and in conclusion he suggested that cattle breeding operations on a much larger scale should be undertaken by the Agricultural Department. He deplored the absence of good grazing grounds in the province and thought Government should bestow greater attention to this question by providing pasture grounds in villages where they did not exist.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai referred to the expenditure on secondary schools for girls under the head of education. He said there was at present only one English school for girls in the Presidency, namely, the school at Ahmedabad, the school at Poona not being a Government school. He submitted that the time had now come for establishing English schools for girls in some of the larger districts. There was fairly a large demand for these schools and he was sure if facilities for such education were available they would largely be availed of.

Mr. J. H. Kothari referring to Sir Richard Lamb's impending departure said there was one signal service which he had rendered to the Presidency with which his name would ever be associated and that was the abolition of all tolls on provincial roads and their practical abolition in the course of the next few years on all other roads throughout the length and breadth of this Presidency.

POLICE EXPENDITURE.

Mr. B. S. Kamat who followed criticised the high expenditure under the head of police. He asked whether looking to the statistics of efficiency of the police it was advisable to make some of the higher appointments which had been recently sanctioned for the Department. He thought it was better to spend additional amounts on other departments such as education and sanitation. Mr. Kamat urged the creation of a department of industries on the lines of those in Madras and in U. P. He said the time had come for the creation of such a department for an industrial centre like Bombay. As to the cost of maintaining such a department Mr. Kamat thought that it would be below two lakhs and that the amount could be had if increased expenditure on police was stopped.

Col. Jackson, criticised the observations of those who condemned increased expenditure on police. He thought there was little use in improving sanitation and town planning if the police were put in a state of animated suspension. He alluded to the criticisms regarding the allowance to officials. The speaker said that it was European officials who had to bear the severe heat of the districts of Sind. Indian officials would not go to such places and he therefore thought there was sufficient justification for payment of a special allowance.

NEW INDUSTRIES.

Mr. Goculdas Parekh agreed with Mr. Kamat in his observations regarding the increased expenditure on police. Mr. Parekh also considered that the present was the most opportune time to start new industries and to revive old ones. He hoped Government would make the necessary grant to improve the industries in the Presidency. He referred to the disadvantages that were caused by the conversion of primary schools into rural schools and he hoped the disadvantages would be removed. He hoped that larger provision would be made for the cause of female education.

Mr. Rodda, who followed Mr. Parekh, dealt with the question of female education in connection with the appointment of Deputy Inspectresses of Schools. He said that he drew the attention of the Council to the need of appointing ladies as educational officers for primary schools on a previous occasion but nothing was done yet and he hoped the matter would now receive favourable attention. In conclusion, Mr. Rodda alluded to the Vaccination Department and said that while all other departments were undergoing changes in the matter of pay and prospects, the members of the Vaccination Department remained on the same pay which had never been increased, and he hoped Government would consider the question and make some changes.

The Council then adjourned for lunch.

On the resumption of the Council after lunch the discussion on the Budget was continued.

Rao Bahadur Ganesh Krishna Sathé dealt with the question of police re-organisation and referred to the attempt of Government to increase the personnel of the force. Mr. Sathe submitted that it was now time that the scheme of re-organisation should be postponed for some time.

EDUCATION AND SANITATION.

In the course of his speech Mr. Manmohandas Ramji said:—

The decrease in expenditure for educational and medical items is to be viewed with feelings of dismay. We appreciate the force of circumstances which must have necessitate such decrease but at the same time must say that these two are the very life and breath of the progress of a nation and that any decrease must ultimately tell on its development and achievements. The experience of the present war conditions have shown how want of education is responsible for the spread of misleading rumours and a sort of ignorant panic. Equally necessary is sanitation the want of which is calculated to devitalise people and to render them incapable of resisting powers so essential in times of famine. This year, however, decreases have to be made because of war and we only hope that after the war all such retrenchments specially in matters educational and medical, will be conspicuous by their absence and that steps will be taken to push forward education and at least to spend all that is allotted to it in the Budget. In this connection I have much pleasure in congratulating Government on sanction accorded to the Royal Institute of Science by the Secretary of State, an institute which will be a great factor in the development of science in the Presidency.

Mr. Manmohandas then referred to the need of a department of Industry in the Presidency.

PROMOTION OF COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Mr. Samarth said that the budget had been already approved by the Government of India and any discussion on it was purely academic. The assignment towards education was insufficient, and the decrease could have been avoided. The Local Governments were not utilizing to the fullest extent the assignment made by the Government of India. Other spending departments had not suffered. The expenditure on education was absolutely necessary. Young men had no career and no avocation without education in colleges and the affiliated colleges of the presidency were full and admissions had to be refused. The matter deserved serious consideration and immediate action was necessary. He suggested that Government should make building grants to colleges and high schools run by private enterprise. He recommended the opening of high schools in Taluka towns. At the district headquarters the living was expensive and many intelligent boys were deprived of education. The governments could carry out a net work of colleges and schools all over the country in order to produce manly citizens.

Mr. Sumarth next asked the Government to spend money in connection with cottage industries. In Ireland the Government taught people to supplement their income by means of simple home industries. The future of the rural population lay in co-operation and cottage industries. Immediate steps must be taken to promote industries which had been stopped owing to the war. Cottage industries would repay hundredfold on the money invested

PROGRESS OF SIND.

Mr. Webb of Karachi deplored the lack of consideration shown towards Sind. He suggested that a separate statement should be added to the Budget to show exactly the contribution from Sind to provincial revenues. He said there was popular impression that collections from Sind exceeded expenditure. He mentioned the instances of certain public buildings in Karachi which though promised and foundation stones were laid, had never been begun. He said Karachi could not exist on foundation-stones alone. The speaker referred to the Delhi-Karachi Railway scheme and the Rohri irrigation cannal scheme and hoped Government would encourage the progress of Sind.

Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas confined his remarks to the question of industrial improvement. He referred to the Resolution passed at yesterday's sitting of the Bombay Provincial Conference at Poona urging the Government to appoint a Committee of experts—officials and industrialists—to enquire into and Report on the possibility of starting industries especially those that were affected by the war. He thought that such a Committee if appointed, would render great benefits.

Mr. Graham said that instead of asking for suspension of expenditure on police reorganisation Mr. Kamat and others ought to have asked for more to increase police efficiency in respect of registration of crimes etc.

Mr. Upasani also urged the creation of a department of industries.

Mr. Hidayatullah (Hyderabad) observed that if officers of the I.C.S. were given a Sind allowance he could not understand why the officers of the Forest Department in Sind were not similarly treated and he hoped the Government would give the matter its consideration.

Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed asked for more training colleges in the Presidency and for a better provision in the next Budget for primary education. He added that there was great necessity for the existence of a training college but no reference was made to it in the Budget. The late Mr. Gokhale admitted to him that there was a necessity for an Urdu training college in this Presidency and he hoped that it would be an accomplished fact as soon as funds permitted

Mr. Belvi complained that the village police was curtailed whereas higher appointments in the service were made.

MR. SHARP'S REPLY.

Mr. Sharp said a great deal of latitude had been allowed in the discussion on the Budget and matters putside the Provincial Budget had been discussed. Certain matters discussed should form part of the university Budget discussion. The University spent over Rs. 1,600 on the travelling expenses of its members and regarded that as excessive. It was therefore not possible to elect to the Senate persons who lived in distant places like Dharwar and Karwar. That accounted for Kanarese members not being represented. Mr. Sharp quite agreed with Mr. Samarth regarding the grant for building colleges and schools. Government had in the past always given grants to private institutions so far as funds permitted and they had also promised more grants to meet the needs of future years.

Mr. Rafiuddin had referred to the grievances of the Provincial Service. The grievance in this case was not the absence of rules but because the rules relating to the Provincial Service had been strictly adhered to. He was of opinion that the person affected who was the Persian Lecturer of the Deccan College deserved to be classed as a Professor and get Rs. 350. The question of reorganising the Provincial Service was before the Public Services Commission. The other matter referred to regarding the Mahomedan school in Poona the foundation of which had been laid three years ago, the delay was due to the undecided policy of Mr. Fazulbhai Currimbhai. He had considered three schemes and was now considering another prepared by himself Mr. Sharp deprecated the opening of high schools in talukas as suggested by Mr. Samarth. The results of the last Matriculation examination showed a failure of 75 per cent. With regard to the employment of larger number of lady deputy educational inspectors Mr. Sharp explained that the difficulty was about these ladies travelling alone in the districts. There was a proposal to send out these ladies in pairs to inspect outlying girls schools. Referring to Mr. Rodda's appeal for more girls schools Mr. Sharp said that the apathy of the people should be removed first. Referring to the much discussed question of technical and industrial education Mr. Sharp pointed out that they had already a school in Poona where such education was imparted. They could not create such schools at random.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY.

Mr. Carmichael explained that the anomalies with regard to the Sind allowance had now remedied recently.

Referring to Mr. Kamat who he said had taken a gloomy view of Bombay and the Bombay Presidency and thought Bombay had been out-distanced by Bengal and Madras Mr. Carmichael said that although they had no Director of Industries they had a Director of Agriculture and other machinery who performed duties similar to that of the Director of Industries in other provinces. In Madras they were experimenting in aluminium and chrome. But our officers were engaged in more important duties in connection with agriculture. The appointment of an expert officer would involve Government in unnecessary expense. Then again the conditions prevailing in Bombay were quite different and they had in Bombay several men experienced in business matters who were always looking out for new openings. He agreed with Mr. Lallubhai that it was not a question whether they should have a Director or an expert but how they could help to promote industries or improve existing ones. Co-operative measures would undoubtedly prove useful.

SIR RICHARD LAMB'S REPLY.

Sir Richard Lamb in summing up the discussion observed that so much had been said on the subject of technical and industrial education that he refrained from saying anything about them.

Referring to the allotment under education and police he said that these departments were in charge of the Hon. Mr. Hill who had cordially co-operated with him in drawing up the estimates and cutting expenditure wherever necessary. The figures as now shown in the Budget had entered with his approval. It had been brought to their notice that the question of police accommodation was an urgent one and so they had made a provision of 10 lakhs for that purpose. The necessity for Police accommodation in these days of external trouble was an important one. It was necessary that there should be no internal dissatisfaction within our borders. It was a pleasing feature of the administration of this Presidency that they had no need to resort to the aid of the Defence of the Realm Act as it was found necessary in Bengal and other Northern Provinces. They had to recognise that their police were doing their work. They must be vigilant lest by any unfortunate incident trouble from elsewhere would find its way to this Presidency and give trouble. Such result was to be deprecated. The Council ought to be satisfied with the provision made for the police.

Sir Richard then explained the various provisions made under education and said that in this Province they spent 23 lakhs and 55 thousand on education which he thought was a very good provision.

Referring to Mr. Webb, Sir Richard said that he had resusticated several old matters. Mr. Webb's suggestion that the receipts and expenditure of the Province of Sind should be shown on the Budget Sir Richard said that such a course was not desirable. Sind was not a territorial unit, it was a part of the Presidency like the Southern, Central and Northern Divisions. The question of Customs and Railways was an imperial one and so he could not say anything about them

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor said that he would add one or two words to sum up the discussion. They had an extremely interesting and lengthy discussion. His Excellency had as a special case allowed a considerable amount of latitude in this connection. Various points had been discussed but considering the extremely serious times and secondly taking into consideration that all these points had been considered by the Financial Committee he would confine himself to one or two points. Referring to the question of industries he admitted that there was a great deal of feeling on the subject. This feeling his Excellency said he thoroughly echoed. Mr. Parekh had expressed himself as being very anxious that industries must be encouraged in every way. Mr. Parekeh considered that the Governments of Bombay and India should protect industries. His Excellency expressed an opinion that it was for the capitalists or individual companies to show enterprise and start the various industries referred to. It was then for Government to consider what assistance it could render to help them. His Excellency entirely agreed with Mr. Lalubhai that the question for consideration was whether they should appoint a Committee of experts to consider whether they should encourage existing industries or promote new ones. It was the capitalist who should take the lead.

His Excellency referring to Mr. Webb's criticism said that he extremely regretted Mr. Webb's pessimism. He always understood that Sind was progressing and was a prosperous part of the Presidency. From what he had gathered Sind had been treated brutally by the Government of Bombay. He had listened with attention to the grievances enumerated by Mr. Webb. They would endeavour to close some of the foundation-stones referred to by Mr. Webb. His Excellency was fully confident that Sind would not remain in the back water. They had already sanctioned such a lot of money that they all hoped that the coming season would be a thoroughly good one and that when they meet next year their financial condition would be considerably improved.

INTERPELLATIONS.

OFFICERS AND COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

Mr. V. J. Patel: Will Government be pleased to say whether it is permissible to officers of Government to influence votes for a candidate for election to the Legislative Council?

Will Government be pleased to lay on the Council table any standing rules or orders that may now be in force on the subject of interference by Government officers in elections?

The reply to this was that the Orders of Government were laid on the table.

The following two circulars bearing on the subject were placed on the table:

Circular dated the 14th February 1910: All Collectors and District Judges are requested to draw the attention of all subordinate officials, including Sub-Judges and Mamlatdars, to the orders contained in Government Resolution, Legislative Department, No. 171, dated the 16th July 1902, which direct that no officer of Government of any Department or grade in the service shall interfere directly or indirectly with the free choice of candidates by elective bodies or attempt to influence or direct the action of those bodies in any way, and that no indication is to be given

(Continued on page 5.)

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

LORD HARDINGE'S VICEROYALTY.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

POONA, July 11.

The Fifteenth Provincial Conference resumed its sitting at the Shanawar Peth mandap, Poona City, on Sunday afternoon, Mr. Hormusji Wadia presiding.

There was a large attendance of visitors and the ladies portion of the Hall was very well filled. At the door of the mandap some very pretty laces and other works done by the ladies of the Seva Sadan were exhibited.

Sir Narayen Chandavarkar, who was entrusted with the moving of the first resolution, said:—The resolution which I have the honour to move runs as follows:—

"That this conference desires to give expression to its sense of deep gratitude to His Majesty's Government for their willing response to the unanimous prayer of India in connection with the extension of His Excellency Lord Hardinge's viceroyalty and to his Excellency Lord Hardinge for his noble-hearted willingness to remain at the head of the Government of India for six months after the end of his usual tenure of viceroyalty, at an enormous personal sacrifice and inconvenience, through a high-minded sense of duty and affection for the people of this Country."

Sir Narayen said that this resolution was the re-affirmation of what had been voiced throughout the country by the high and low, rich and poor acknowledging with gratitude the immense obligation conferred by his Majesty's Government on the people of India by extending the term of Lord Hardinge's viceroyalty to the end of March next, and the deep appreciation of the people of India of Lord Hardinge's affection for them, which Lord Hardinge had shown in so noble a manner by acceding to the request of His Majesty's Government to remain at the head of India's administration during these critical times, when the Empire was engaged in a war of the most dire character that humanity had ever witnessed.

THE TEST OF SUFFERING.

Lord Hardinge, said Sir Narayen, had won his way into the hearts of the people not by magnificent eloquence. The London "Times" said three years ago that Lord Hardinge had made few speeches, and the speeches he made have been happily conceived. His was an eloquence of action. Speech was silver, silence was gold.

Trials, it is said, and said truly, test the man. It was in moment of sufferings that a man's true and noble feelings reveal itself. An attempt was made by the hands of a dastardly assasin on the life of Lord Hardinge at Delhi, but he and his beloved wife passed through the crisis, which in the case of any ordinary man with any personal feeling, would have led to resentment and vindictiveness. But the suffering was borne with calmness and they do not know and they could not say, whether on that memorable occasion the husband excelled the wife or the wife excelled the husband in the spirit of fortitude, during those days which were critical to them. Not a word of resentment and not one word of the personal suffering escaped from the lips of their Excellencies. He conquers life, he conquers time who carries the sword of peace in his hands.

SYMPATHY WITH THE PEOPLE.

Sir Narayen then recounted the Cawnpore ineident and said that the brave attitude of Lord Hardinge in the face of opposition had saved the country from a disastrous consequence. Referring to the South African question, the Speaker said that when Lord Hardinge saw that the British Cabinet was luke-warm and shilly shallying, he entered into the hearts of the people of India took up the question, and from his high seat of viceroyalty raised the warning note of alarm, not only to the British Cabinet but also to the South African Government. Many said that Lord Hardinge was imprudent. His critics were short-sighted and Lord Hardinge long-sighted, as subsequent events have proved and the South African problem solved to the satisfaction of Indians. He came forward at the psychological moment and saved the situation. He put himself in the position of the people he was governing and voiced the voice of the people of India in regard to the question in South Africa. His watchword was the watchword of the King Emperor—viz. sympathy.

Sir Narayen next referred to Lord Hardinge's attitude with regard to the question of granting an Executive Council to the United Provinces. The privilege was of a trifling character, said those who opposed it, and enquired why all this fuss, this was not a time for the consideration of such questions. What was the use of letting the Indian stand outside the administration and criticise—they murmur, they agitate and finally become bomb-throwers. It was all very well to say remain outside and criticise. Lord Hardinge realised the situation and had spoken, the right words, and here again he acted as the true Vice-regent of our King-Emperor.

A TRUE STATESMAN.

In conclusion Sir Narayen said that they were too near the time to realise the full magnitude of the enduring work Lord Hardinge had rendered to India. When the history of Lord Hardinge's viceroyalty comes to be written, it would be found that it was the man in him that had made him the true friend of India. His virtue was humility. When his appointment as Viceroy of India was announced many doubted whether one who had spent his life in the diplomatic service would be a success, but Lord Hardinge had proved his statesmanship by bringing the different races of India together. (Cheers.)

The resolution was seconded by Mr. R. G. Pradhan and was enthusiastically carried.

SANITARY REFORM.

Rao Saheb Naik of Belgaum in moving the next resolution which urged on the leaders of public opinion to assist Government in making their sanitary measures successful, and also the undertaking of new reforms on their own intiative, without which Government efforts could not be fully successful, advocated the introduction of the co-operative methods also in respect of sanitation, as such methods worked very successfully in fourteen villages of Belgaum where they were tried.

After Dr. Viswanath Gokhale seconded, and Mr. Balwant Tukaram Mane supported, the resolution, it was passed by the conference.

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT.

A resolution thanking Government for various measures of agricultural improvement and urging upon the educated community the necessity of taking the fullest advantage and thus helping forward the movement, was then proposed by the Hon. Mr. Kamat. He explained the different beneficient works undertaken by the Agricultural Department such as experiments undertaken in the introduction of improved implements, the establishment of agricultural colleges and schools, and educating the agriculturist by issuing leaflets, magazines, and sending instructors to villages. He said the policy of expansion should be followed on right lines. The speaker did not believe that the Indian agriculturits were a conservative lot, but they were handicapted in not possessing the facilities of co-operative selling organisations as existed in western countries. The agriculturist, said Mr. Kamat, had to produce and find the market himself for his produce. Their educated countrymen should foster the movement of co-operative village life, and provide the agriculturist with cheap credis. Mr. Kamat thought that if sufficient non-official aid supplemented Government action, at the end of another 50 years the economic and agricultural aspect of the country would be entirely changed for the better.

The resolution, being duly seconded and supported, was passed.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDIGENOUS INDUSTRIES.

The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas next moved a resolution which urged the development of indigenous industries and appealed to Government to encourage and promote those industries by the appointment of a committee of officials and non-officials to investigate into the possibilities of the various industries in the presidency. Mr. Lalubhai alluded to the industrial dependence of India for the numerous articles of daily use on countries that were at war, and urged Government to start industries for such articles for which they had to depend on those countries. The speaker appealed to his countrymen to come forward and work for industrial development.

The resolution was carried unanimously after having been seconded and supported.

KHOTI SETTLEMENT ACT OF 1880.

A resolution was moved by Mr. Bhate urging Government to introduce the provisions of the Khoti Settlement Act of 1880 into the Colaba District. In the course of his speech the mover enumerated the disadvantages that were being experienced by the people of the district at present by the operation of the provisions of the Act of 1885.

POPULARISING CONGRESS MOVEMENT.

The next Resolution of importance was the one relating to the promotion of Congress organisation, and ran as follows:—

"That this Conference appeals to all public-spirited men in the Presidency to co-operate whole-heartedly in promoting and popularising the ideals and methods of the Congress and in organising political life on the lines laid down in the Constitution and Rules of the Indian National Congress Organisation."

The Hon. Mr. Samarth in moving this, made a very spirited appeal to the audience, and his speech evoked frequent cheers and applause from the whole assembly.

Mr. Samarth said that before proceeding to speak on the Resolution he would dot the "I"'s and "T"'s in that Resolution. The Resolution appealed to all public spirited men in the Presidency to co-operate "whole-heartedly" and not half-heartedly, to popularise the ideals, and not to revile at it, and organise the political life and not disorganise it. That was the Resolution before them. Here in India said Mr. Samarth, they had no party politics, as in England they had Liberals and Tories, one in power, while the other opposed them. Here in India in the absence of party politics they were animated by the same political convictions, the same impulses, in order that they may uplift India from a position of dependency to the position of a self-governing Colony.

Referring to the split in the Congress camp Mr. Samarth said, the tabernacle of peace was open to all pious workers, and even to repentant sinners. But the repentance must be sincere, and there must be an open avowal of it before the Shrine. No body was prevented from rendering service to the Motherland. There might be different methods of working, but they were all trying to solve a great political question. But the methods of the National Congress were defined in the articles of its constitution, namely promoting "national unity." It does not include elements of discord or elements of enmity. Every limb, every drop of blood is the same, worked by one impulse. If you pinch one part of the body the heart will be pained, if you pinch another the brain will feel. It is the complete unity that the Congress is trying to promote. Affiliation was the soul of the organisation. Every limb, every part of the body must be affiliated. The Indian National Congress is open to everybody who wishes to promote the cause of the Motherland by affiliating themselves to the central body. This was the grand ideal of the Congress and there were no elements of discord in it. Promote national unity on the bases of public spirit, that postulated the absence of all private malice. They should keep down self when the cause of the Motherland was at stake. What they wanted was organisations in the cause of the Motherland, to promote the intellectual economic and the industrial resources of the country.

In conclusion Mr. Samarth appealed to help the Congress to uplift the Motherland, and to carry on their work with zeal so that when they meet next each one of them may have the consciousness of having done something to promote public good.

THE PRESIDENT THANKED.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the President for the very able manner in which he had conducted the businesss of the Conference. The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye and Mr. Dalvi seconded and supported this Resolution.

The President then referred to the ab moved by the many expressions of kindly feelings expressed towards him, said that their words had touched him deeply, and the success of the Conference, he said, was due also to the co-operation and help they all had rendered him.

The President them referred to the absence of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and Mr. D. E. Wacha. He said that it was not necessary for him to refer to the great work done by Sir Pherozeshah for the Presidency. They all wished Sir Pherozeshah a quick return with good health. They all missed the benefit of his experience and wise advice and he hoped that he would return and be with them for many more years to promote not only their cause but the cause of whole India. (Prolonged cheers.)

The President next referred to the work done by Mr. Wacha, and regretted his absence. Mr. Wacha was 72 years old.

In conclusion the President referred to the unique sight of 200 Hindu ladies being present at the Conference, an event he said, which would have been an impossibility some 50 or 30 years ago.

The volunteers who numbered over 70 were then thanked. Mr. Apte the Chairman of the Reception Committee came in for a goodly share of praise.

Mr. Wadia was then gurlanded amidst cheers, and the preceedings terminated with three cheers for their Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress. The Conference dispersed at 8-30 p.m.

Mr. W. V. Butcher, Executive Engineer, lately attached to the Hardinge Bridge at Sara, has arrived at Simla and joined the staff of Mr. Victor Bayley, as Assistant Superintendent of Munitions. Mr. D. L. MacPherson, District Locomotive Superintendent, E. I. R., has proceeded to Simla in a similar capacity.

WAR'S DESOLATION.

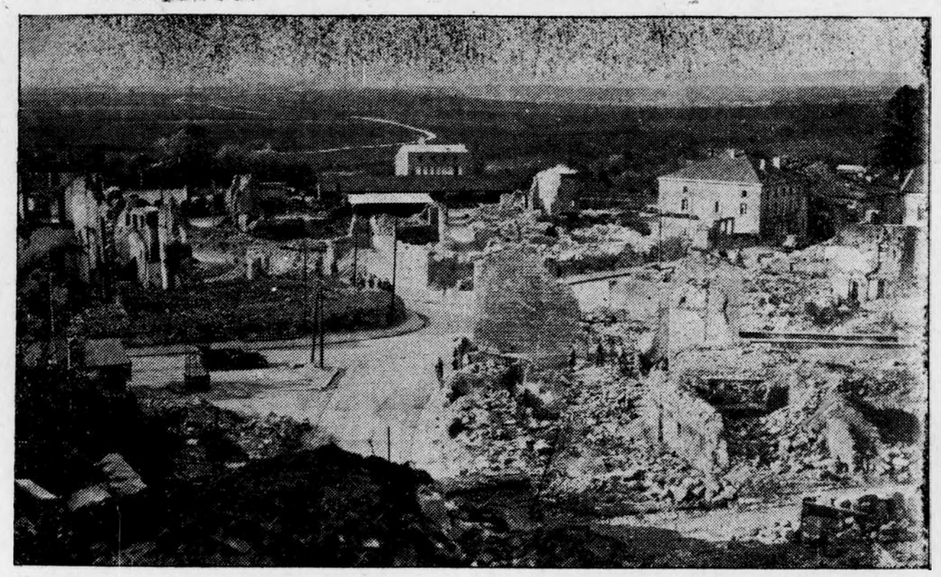

Photo by "Central News."

Clermont-en-Argonne to-day. It will be noticed that in some cases not even the cellars escaped. Two or three houses, on the other hand, had extraordinary luck.

FAMINE IN EASTERN BENGAL.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS TO RELIEVE DISTRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 10.

The Calcutta Indian Association in their appeal for funds in aid of the famished people in Eastern Bengal, say:—"The practical failure of a market for jute last year, coupled with the growing rise in the prices of foodstuffs and the ruinous action of recent floods, has reduced the affected classes to a condition of the utmost misery. They are without the necessary means of subsistence and a large number of them find it difficult to secure even one meal a day. **The Government grant of one lakh** for loans and ten thousand for charitable relief is inadequate to cope with the present needs. Meetings are being held all over the province to raise funds to supplement the noble efforts of the Government in relief work."

A PUBLIC MEETING IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 12.

An open air public meeting was held last evening in Calcutta to raise funds in aid of the victims of famine in Eastern Bengal, Babu Motilal Ghose, who presided, pointed out the deplorable state of affairs prevailing in Noakhali and Tipperah districts. He said the responsibility of giving relief rested on Government, the people, and lastly on jute mill owners, who owe their prosperity to the people of those tracts where men were now dying on account of failure of the jute and rice crops. An appeal for funds was made and a small collection was made on the spot.

ASSAM LABOUR AND EMIGRATION.

A NEW PROVISION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 10.

The following draft rule under the Assam Labour and Emigration Act will be taken into consideration on the 10th of August:—The Cess leviable under Section 116 E of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901, shall be payable from the date of this notification up to and including the 30th June 1916, at the rate of Rs. 2 on every garden sardar deputed by his employer to engage labourers and on every person recruited or engaged as a labourer or assisted to emigrate under Chapter 4 of Section 91 of the Act within the above mentioned period.

A GOKHALE MEMORIAL AT TRICHINOPOLY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 10.

Before a largely attended public gathering on the 7th instant at Trichinipoly the Hon. Mr. Justice V. Seshagiri Aiyar unveiled a portrait of the late Mr. Gokhale. Justice Seshagiri Aiyar complemented Mr. Krishna Aiyar, who prepared the portrait, on its excellence. Mr. Gokhale was held up by the speaker as an ideal for young Indians and it was but fitting that the teachers of that school had chosen to honour their ideal school master. It was to be remembered by all well-meaning public workers that British rule in India should be strengthened and sustained if India were to advance.

CHOLERA IN KASHMIR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 10.

The Kashmir Durbar announces that cholera is at present prevailing in the following tehsils in Kashmir province and 333 cases with 191 deaths have been reported therefrom up to the 3rd July:—Avantipore 6 cases, 4 deaths; Anantag 138 cases, 82 deaths; Kulgam 103 cases, 51 deaths; Sri Pratap Singhpur 23 cases, 16 deaths; Baramulla 25 cases, 15 deaths; Uri 26 cases, 16 deaths; Mazaffarabad 7 cases, 4 deaths; Srinagar, Kashmir and suburbs 5 cases, 3 deaths.

THE HINDU UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 10.

At a meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University held this afternoon the report of the committee on the Hindu University Bill was considered. The committee recommended eight modifications in clause 3, the recommendation being based with a view to include specifically the promotion of the study of Oriental learning among the objects of the Hindu University. In clause 6, sub-clause 2, referring to the power of the Visitor to annul the proceedings of the University, the committee thought that provision should be made that before annulling any proceedings the Visitor should call upon the University to offer such explanation as he might think proper. They thought it desirable that in clause 19 vague, indefinite words should be left out with a view to remove doubts and difficulties, which the vagueness in law might lead to.

THE FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE.

They also recommended to add Agriculture after law in clause 22, so that the Hindu University might include the Faculty of Agriculture at once without waiting until the Visitor was satisfied that sufficient funds were available. They add:—"We make this suggestion in the first place because the work of the Faculty of Agriculture will not require any large outlay such as technology does, plenty of land at a trifling cost being available near the site selected for the University and the recurring expenditure not being likely to be large. In the second place because, India being preeminently an agricultural country with plenty of cultivable waste land still available and agricultural pursuit not requiring the investment of large capital, the training of Indian youths in agriculture and their taking to agricultural pursuits will furnish a real solution of the bread problem and will relieve the public service and the learned professions of their present unhealthy congestion!"

On the motion of Sir Gurudas Banerjee the report was adopted.

MORE SECRET HISTORY.

AUSTRIA'S THREAT IN 1913.

(Later than the Mail.)

A hitherto unknown chapter in the relations between Italy and Austria-Hungary was revealed on June 24 by the Italian Ambassador to France, Signor Tittoni, with the consent of his Minister for Foreign Affairs, at a Franco-Italian demonstration in the Trocadero, Paris, in celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Solferino. President Poincare was among those present.

Signor Tittoni said that in April, 1913, Austria-Hungary contemplated occupying Montenegro, and was on the point of creating, between herself and Italy, a situation similar to that which occurred in consequence of the attack on Serbia. Signor Tittoni, who was at this time Minister for Foreign Affairs, telegraphed to the late Marquis di San Giuliano, then Ambassador, that if Austria occupied the whole or part of Montenegro, an act which was not necessary for carrying out the decisions of the Powers in regard to Scutari, Italy would have to go to Durazzo and Valona, whether Austria consented or not. Signor Tittoni added that whenever Austria disturbed the balance of power in the Adriatic the Triple Alliance would cease to exist.

"There was no lack of warnings from us," the Ambassador continued in his speech; "what was lacking was good will on the part of Austria. She was also wanting in foresight. She did not see that, by rashly dragging Europe into a frightful conflagration, she was bound to raise the question of oppressed nationalities, which had been shelved for many years in response to the general desire for peace. She did not see that, when this question came up, redemption was the only possible answer."

NOT A TRADE WAR.

In another part of his speech, Signor Tittoni said it was often maintained that the war was bound to have occurred as the result of the commercial rivalry of Germany and Great Britain. This was one of those storeotyped assertions that no one could prove. If it were true, war would be a normal condition and a necessary form of national evolution, inasmuch as international competition is an essential element in universal progress and a condition in the existence and development of every country.

The argument was also controverted by the fact that Germany, before the war broke out, had settled all her political and economic disputes with rival Powers. She had come to an agreement with France over Morocco, with Russia over the Persian railways, and with England and Fance over the Bagdad and Asia Minor railways, for which only the assent of Turkey was wanting.

It was strangely contradictory and cruelly ironical that war should have broken out, not while Germany was at variance with other Powers on questions of interest but after all the questions which might have led to war had been settled peacefully. The war was therefore unnecessary, absurd and unjust. It was a mistake to suppose that commercial competition caused war among nations. It was too often due to caprice, pride, an immoderate desire for domination, disregard for treaties, disdain for the principle of nationalities, and the insolence of great States towards the small, which, if there were any justice, were just as much entitled to have their independence and integrity respected.

No appointment has yet been made in place of Mr. Carr, I.C.S., as an additional member of the Imperial Legislative Council. It is probable that the Madras Government will nominate his successor after the Autumn Session.

THE ACCIDENT TO BOMBAY MAIL.

SUSPECTED TAMPERING WITH THE LINE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 12.

The following telegram has been received from the Traffic Superintendent of the Bengal Nagpur Railway:—

In continuation of my telegram reporting the accident between Lota Pahar and Sonua to the Bombay mail, I have to report that the cause of the accident was undoubtedly due to willful tampering with the line. There is evidence of a rail having been removed. The fishbolts and plates, which join the rails together, were found lying at the side of the track in an undamaged condition. The railway and police officials are instituting a vigorous enquiry.

Through running was resumed between Lota Pahar and Sonua at 11-40 p.m., on Saturday night.

CALCUTTA, July 12.

In connection with the derailment of the Down Bengal Nagpur Bombay Mail on Saturday morning between Lotapahar and Sonua, the "Englishman" on enquiry understands that the derailment was due to deliberate removal of a rail. The train consisted of an engine and five bogie carriages. Among the passengers there were three Europeans, two gentlemen and one lady. The train ran her whole length before she stopped. Shortly after the accident, the Nagpur passenger train arrived but owing to the road being blocked could not proceed to her destination. It was turned round and the passengers and mail from the Down Mail were transhipped to her and she started back for Howrah.

ALLEGED OBSTRUCTING RAILWAY OFFICER.

HIGH COURT OFFICER CHARGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 11.

Yesterday before the Police Magistrate of Sealdah Mr. S. C. Mitter, Assistant Registrar, High Court, was charged with obstructing a railway officer on duty. The story of the prosecution was that Mr. Mitter was on the Sealdah station platform awaiting his wife and children who were due to arrive by the Chandpur Mail. On the arrival of the train Mackinnon, a travelling ticket checker, contended that a servant holding a third class ticket had travelled with Mr. Mitter's children in the second class. An altercation ensued in the course of which Mackinnon wanted to detain the passengers. Mr. Mitter objected and Mackinnon informed Sergeant Coulter of the Railway police who arrested Mr. Mitter and took him to the police station where Mr. Mitter charged Mackinnon with illegal arrest and using strong language. Some witnesses were examined and the case adjourned.

POONA MUNICIPAL BRIBERY CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 11.

Mr. Balak Ram, Additional Sessions Judge, Poona, yesterday, delivered judgment on the appeals presented by five of the men convicted in what is known as the Poona Municipal Forgery Case.

In the case of Bhikubhai Mulchand, pearl merchant, the Judge reduced the simple imprisonment to two days' imprisonment already suffered and retained the fine of Rs. 400.

The sentences on Krishnaji Waikars and Chotalal Nagindas of three weeks' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 and two weeks' simple imprisonment and fine of Rs. 400 respectively, were both retained, and they were taken into custody. Mohan Bulakidas and Vishwanath Somnankar were acquitted and discharged.

THE BRITISH NERVE FOOD

VISEM

(Seed of Strength)

This preparation is far superior to the German tonic nerve food now on the market.

VISEM is a Protein and Phosphorus food in a concentrated form, containing, in addition, Lecithin, which every medical man will tell you is the finest nerve stimulant known to science. VISEM is one of the few foods the system can entirely absorb. It is not a medicine but a restorative food. *VISEM spells force, renewed youth, nerve energy, brain power, strength of muscle and sinew.* In fact it has been proved to be the best tonic in all and every case of nervous weakness no matter from what cause. It will aid any medical treatment in fighting disease from infancy to old age. It is Nature's concentrated food, and will never interfere with the action of any drug prescribed. It always HELPS! Especially in the trying days of convalescence after a serious illness, a course of VISEM produces a most marked benefit. VISEM is made up in the form of tablets (24 in a tin) which can be eaten like biscuits; it is also obtainable in powder form, to be taken in water or milk.

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LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BHULESWAR TEMPLE ACCOUNTS CASE.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

KING-EMPEROR v. (1) GOVIND BHAGVAN,

(2) SHANKARLAL RANCHOD.

The second accused in this case was charged under section 477 of the Indian Penal Code for falsifying certain accounts of the Bhuleshwar temple where he was employed as a clerk, by removing two pages from the books of account. The 1st accused was charged with abetting the 2nd accused. Alternatively they were charged with destroying the same documents with a view to preventing their being produced before the District Court of Ahmedabad, where a suit with regard to the temple was pending.

Mr. Velinkar, with Mr. Bhaskarrao Mehta appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Talyarkhan appeared for the 1st accused, instructed by Mr. Kanuga, pleader.

Mr. Indravadan N. Mehta, instructed by the same pleader, appeared for the 2nd accused.

Mr. Velinkar in opening the case for the Crown, after referring to the charges, said:—There was a sect called the followers of Swamy Narayan sect established about 100 or 150 years ago and founded by Swami Shajanandra. They have several temples, one being at Ahmedabad and another in Bombay, the Bhuleshwar temple.

In 1912 one Shri Lakhmiprasad who was the "Acharya" or head of the temple was deposed. He brought a suit in the High Court for a declaration that he was wrongfully dismissed. To provide for the expenses of this suit a sum of Rs. 20,000 was set apart by Shripat Maharaj, successor of Lakhmi prasad and this sum was handed over to Karamsy Damjee, a leading follower of the sect. Rs. 14,000 of this sum was set apart for expenses and Rs. 6,000 wear earmarked for any decree that may be passed against one of the defendants. When paid out this sum was debited originally to Shriprasad in the ledger of 1968. The suit went on for some years and in July 1914 Lakhmiprasad died and the suit abated. Things went on for some time till October 1914. Then the followers were of opinion that the management of Shriprasad Maharaj was not satisfactory and they applied to the Collector of Khaira for permission to file a charity suit and the Collector granted permission on 19th October 1914. On October 31st the suit was filed. This suit was against Shriprasad and others and this was to remove him because of certain acts of which the followers complained. The complaint was that he had had taken Rs. 20,000 under his control and got the same debited to his name for the purposes of the suit. The complaint was not that he had pocketed the sum himself, but that he ought to have replaced it from the fees he got from devotees of the temple, and which amounted to Rs. 40,000. An application was made by the plaintiff in the suit for the appointment of a Receiver. Between the filing of the suit and application for Receiver what the prosecution alleged happened was this:—

In Khata Vahi of 1970 there was a debit entry of Rs. 20,000 to Shripat Prasad. In order to neutralise the effect of this entry appearing against Shripad Prasad, two entries were made, one entry of Rs. 20,000 to the credit of Shripatprasad and a debit of Rs. 20,000 against Lakhmiprasad's suit. This was done between October 1914 and January 1915. The complainant came to know about this and plaintiffs fearing, as they alleged that the account books would be tampered with applied for a Receiver.

ALLEGED ERASURES OF ENTRIES.

When this came to the knowledge of the defendant Shripatprasad, he resorted to another manipulation. The entry of Rs. 20,000 to the credit of Shripatprasad and the entry of Rs. 20,000 debited to Lakhmiprasad's suit were erased. The learned counsel asked the jury to bear in mind that the accused were not charged with these erasures. The result of this erasure was that the books stood "in statu quo ante." A corresponding erasure was necessary in Avrah book to bring them into line with the alteration in the Khata and it was the case for the prosecution that the pages containing entries in the Avrah books were removed and the accounts rewritten the credit entry to Shripatprasad and the debit entry to Lakhmiprasad's suit being omitted therefrom. The learned counsel then read section 477 of I. P. C., under which the accused were charged. The prosecution did not allege any desire on the part of anybody to make any money out of it, or to cause any wrongful gain or loss to anybody. "Our case is that they righted a wrong," said the learned counsel.

His Lordship: Before you call evidence, I take it, Mr. Velinkar, that if the accused are not guilty under section 477, they are not so under section 204 (alternative charge).

Mr. Velinkar: Yes, my Lord.

His Lordship: You assume that the re-credit of Rs. 20,000 to Shriprasad was wrong. Why was it wrong? Here is a man suddenly faced with a heavy litigation. He is a servant of the temple and has not got a farthing to pay and he thinks rightly or wrongly that he could take temple monies to defend himself and openly he takes it. When he finds people making a capital against him out of that, he wipes the entries out. Where was the necessity to wipe out the entries?

Mr. Velinkar: Only an act of folly, my Lord.

His Lordship: The section requires it to be done "wilfully and with intent to defraud." If they did it under Shripatprasad's order they can't do, it wilfully and with intent to defraud. Why a case like this should be committed by the Magistrate. I cannot understand. Is there a vestige of a case against the accused?

Mr. Velinkar: I hope your Lordship won't ask the question to me.

Mr. Velinkar then called his evidence. None of the witnesses were cross-examined by the counsel for the defence.

Mr. Velinkar only said a few words to the jury asking them to consider the evidence and to give the benefit of any reasonable doubt to the accused.

Mr. Talyarkhan and Mr. I. Mehta did not address the jury on behalf of the accused.

"A PERFECTLY RIDICULOUS CASE."

The learned Judge, in charging the jury, said:—"Gentlemen of the Jury, it seems to me that those officers of the Crown to whom is entrusted the administration of criminal law in this country ought in the discharge of their duties to realise the responsibility of their position and above all things they ought to remember that a criminal prosecution against a subject of the Crown is a matter of great importance which entails on him mental anxiety, expenditure of money and to a certain extent risk to his reputation as an honest citizen. Under the circumstances it is the duty of these officers carefully to investigate any criminal prosecution started before them before entertaining that prosecution and before giving the seal of their approval to that prosecution. Here we are, nine busy men of Bombay and a High Court Judge occupied for two hours in hearing a case which I haven't the smallest hesitation in calling a perfectly ridiculous one. There is no case against the accused. Both you and myself ought to feel indebted to Mr. Velinkar for the extreme fairness with which he opened the case against the accused and I appreciate his efforts in saving the time of the Court by not putting a single unnecessary question and by just formally calling his evidence and closing his case.

Here we have two citizens of Bombay in respectable positions who are not interested in the litigation between the rival mohunts of Bombay, not to the extent of one pie. The first accused gives his services voluntarily without any remuneration. The 2nd accused is a servant of the temple and both are under the orders of the "Mohunt," Shripatprasad. They are charged with falsification of accounts. Two entries are pointed out to you which appear to be erased in the Ledger and Mr. Velinkar candidly tells you that he has no evidence, and does not suggest, that the accused had anything to do with them.

Then it is suggested that two pages had been taken off. There is not a title of evidence that they were taken out, they were acting under the orders of their master and were bound to obey the orders of their master. They have no personal interest either in the litigation or in the funds of the temple and section 407 under which the Magistrate charged and committed the accused to the sessions, is one which the blind even can read if they had the very smallest vision.

NO INTENTION TO DEFRAUD.

The section requires "the act to be done wilfully and with intent to defraud." They could not be said to do it "wilfully" for they had no interest and if they did it, they did it under the order of their master and as to the other element which is also necessary to be proved, viz., intent to defraud. Did these people intend to defraud anybody? Mr. Velinkar candidly admitted that he cannot suggest much as he may give play to his imagination and capable as he is of conducting even lame criminal cases, that the intent to defraud existed. Mr. Talyarkhan and Mr. Mehta have treated this case with contempt and I think that contempt is deserved. They have not asked a single question to the witnesses and have not addressed a single word to the jury; and I say that it is scandalous that respectable citizens in Bombay should be subjected to hardships and harassments such as these two men have been subjected to. I speak plainly and feelingly as it is a subject which requires plain speaking.

The jury immediately brought in an unanimous verdict of "not guilty."

His Lordship in acquitting the accused said:—"I am exceedingly sorry that you should have been put to the distress of mind and to expense and humiliation entailed by this prosecution against you. There was not a tittle of evidence of criminal offence and you ought never to have been committed to the Sessions. I can only hope that when you go, the first step you will take would be to proceed against the people who are responsible for putting you in this position and to exact from them compensation which you fully deserve. You leave this Court without the smallest reflection on your respectibility."

ALLEGED CHEATING AND CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

KING-EMPEROR v. HENRY EDWARD STANTON.

The trial of the accused on charges of criminal breach of trust and cheating commenced before his Lordship yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Weldon appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Binning and Mr. S. Captain instructed by Messrs. Rustamji and Ginwala appeared for the accused.

Mr. Weldon opened his case to the jury. When the Court rose, the evidence of Mr. J. B. Adamson, manager of the Russo-Asiatic Bank in Bombay was being taken.

A full report of Mr. Weldon's opening will appear in our columns to-morrow.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SUIT ON PROMISSARY NOTE,

DECREE FOR THE PLAINTIFF.

(Before Mr. Justice McLeod.)

VITHAL RAMCHANDRA KELKAR v. JAGANNATH DHARMAJI NAKHWA.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff, a contractor against the defendant to recover a sum of Rs. 10,000, with interest due from him in respect of a promissory note passed by the defendant in favour of the plaintiff.

This suit was heard for three days by his Lordship as the defendant contended that the signature on the promissory note was not his but was traced from his genuine signature. In support of this contention the defendant had called a number of witness.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah appeared for the defendant.

Briefly the facts are that the defendant passed a promissory note in favour of the plaintiff on the 14th of July 1914, in consideration of his receiving that sum from him. The interest was fixed at 1 per cent per month.

The defendant in his written statement contended that he did not borrow the alleged sum of Rs. 10,000 from the plaintiff, that his alleged signature on the note was forged and not genuine. He contended that the signature must have been traced from his genuine signature as far as the words "Jagannath" and "Dharmaji" were concerned. The word "Nakhwa" was an imitation of the defendants' hand-writing. He never signed himself as "Nakhwa." He signed himself as either "Jagannath Dharmaji" or "Jagannath Dharmaji Patel." The suit should, therefore, be dismissed with costs.

A number of witnesses had been called by the defendant in support of his case.

THE JUDGMENT.

Judgment which was reserved was delivered by his Lordship yesterday. In the course of the judgment his Lordship considered the evidence at length and said that the defendant had to admit that the signature was like his own. The contention that the signature might have been possibly traced from his genuine signature would not hold as the signature was written across a stamp and therefore could not have been traced. The defendant was in debt and he was passing promissory notes to Marwaris before he won the adoption suit in the High Court. These Marwaris were pressing him for repayment and the terms offered to him (the defendant) by the plaintiff were more favourable than those offered by the Marwaris. It was not unreasonable that he should have accepted them and paid off the Marwaris and replaced them by another creditor viz., the plaintiff, by borrowing moneys from him and passing a promissory note for that amount.

His Lordship held that the notes including those which were cancelled, were genuine and there must be a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 10,000 with interest at 1 per cent per month from 14th July 1914, till judgment Costs and interest on judgement at 6 per cent.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somji.

Solicitors for the defendant: Mr. D. J. Mantri.

ARBITRATION AWARD IN DISPUTE.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

GULAM ALI GULAM HUSEIN, PLAINTIFF, v. MANJIBHAI CURRIMBHAI AND OTHERS, DEFENDANTS.

This was the hearing of a rule taken out by the 1st defendant calling upon the plaintiff to show cause why the award made by one Saleh, Mahomed Dharamsey in the above suit, as sole arbitrator, should not be set aside.

Mr. Desai appeared for the plaintiff to show cause.

Mr. R. D. Wadia appeared for the defendant in support of the rule.

The plaintiff in the suit was a nephew of the 1st defendant. The plaintiff's father Gulam Husein Currimbhai died on the 24th August 1894 leaving a will whereby he appointed the defendants his brother and nephews his executors. The plaintiff alleged that his father left certain immoveable properties, in addition to moveable property, and the plaintiff prayed for administration of the estate of his father and for accounts.

On the 16th May 1911, the suit was referred to the joint arbitration of. Joomabhai Sharif and Rahimbhai Premji, and in case of their disagreeing to Saleh Mahomed Dharamsey, as umpire. The joint arbitrators failed to make the award within the time limited, and, thereafter Saleh Mahomed Dharamsey entered upon the arbitration in May 1912. The proceedings lasted for nearly three years. the umpire making his award on the 26th March, 1915. By the award the plaintiff was held entitled to a property situated at Oomerkhadi free from all incumbrances and a sum of Rs. 3,500 was found to be due to the plaintiff from the defendants, the executors of his father.

The 1st defendant sought to have the award set aside on three grounds: (1) The umpire took the assistance of his solicitor Mr. A. M. Madan at the arbitration meetings, and that he acted throughout the proceedings through his solicitors' mind. He was thus guilty of legal misconduct. (2) That after the reference serious disputes had arisen between the umpire and the 3rd defendant, of which disputes the 1st defendant had come to know only after the award. That the umpire in making the award acted on motives of hostility towards the 1st defendant (3). That the plaintiff had put in evidence before the umpire grossly false and fictitious statements of account and has induced the award by misrepresentation of facts.

These allegations were denied by the plaintiff Mr. Madan had made an affidavit stating that he had been employed, by the consent of both sides, simply to take notes of the meetings and had taken no part in the arbitration proceedings.

RULE DISCHARGED.

His Lordship declined to set aside the award and discharged the rule with costs. He said that the 2nd objection advanced against the award was entirely unsubstantial, while, in regard to the 3rd, he could not enter into the facts, at that stage. There was more substance in the first ground. An attorney had been employed nominally to take notes and very heavy expenses had been incurred. He could not conceive why it should have been necessary to invoke the assistance of the attorney. The notes were taken in English, a language which the arbitrator did not understand. The only notes which the arbitrator consulted were probably his own. The affidavits, however, showed that the appointment of the attorney was by common consent. The form of the award indicated that it was the handiwork of the attorney, but the arbitrator after having formed his conclusions, might employ an attorney to put them into legal and precise language. His Lordship remarked that it would need much more material than that put forward to make the Court re-open an arbitration which had lasted for such a length of time.

Solicitors for the plaintiff, Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co.

Solicitors for the 1st defendant, Captain and Vaidya.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 13TH OF JULY, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

295-15.—J A Valles, Amboo Tatya Gorji and anr, v. Babu Mankoo Chowgulay & ors, Maneklal & Co.

321-15.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs Raghunath Chaganmal, a firm, v. Tejmal Ghisulal.

351-15.—Khambatta & Co, Kharshedbai, widow, v. Laxmidas Nagardas Shroff.

479-15.—Wadia G & Co, Meherbai, widow and ors, v. Dinshaw Bomanji.

496-15.—Little & Co, The Bombay Merchants Bank, Ltd, v. Valji Hirji and anr, Madhowji K & C, Kanga & Sayani.

565-15.—Pandia & Co, Laxmidas Dayalji v. Messrs Ramcoover Mulchand, a firm.

612-15.—Pandia & Co, Laxmidas Dayalji v. L. Minamull.

616-15.—Dubash & Co, Sha Jerup Teja & Co, a firm, v. Goculdas Meghji.

660-15.—Mulji & Tha, Keshowji Bhugwanji, v. Narsey Virji.

687-15.—Payne & Co, Dinshaw Hormusji Mody v. Hirjibhoy Ardeshir Cooper.

699-15.—Rustomji & Gir, Kupaji Dolaji & Co, a firm, v. Oomerji Mahomed Vali and anr.

For Dismissal Under Rule 103.

C C 620-15.—Payne & Co, The Express Spining & Wg Co, Ld, v. Bholalal Bhaichand a firm.

C C 621-15.—Payne & Co, The Express Spining & Wg Co, Ld, Bhagwan Gangaram & Co, a firm.

C C 622-15.—Payne & Co, The Howard Bullough Mills, Co, Ld, v. Bholalal Bhaichand, a firm.

C C 623-15.—Payne & Co, The Connaught Mills Co, Ltd, v. Bhagwan Gangaram, & Co, a firm.

C C 624-15.—Payne & Co, The Howard and Bullough Mills Co, Ld, v. Bhagwan Gangaram & Co, a firm.

C C 625-15.—Payne & Co, The Cannaught Mills Co, Ld, v. Bhollalal Bhaichand, a firm.

Undefended New Long Causes.

366-15.—Dastur & Co, Rawji Lalji v. Narandas Gaugji & ors.

550-15.—Malubhai J & M, Khatsey Khaisey & anr, v. Haji Ahmed bin Mansoor Alkan.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

827-14.—Vachha & Co, Abdool Hoosein Mahomedali, v. Shaik Sarafalli Mamooji & ors, Patell and Ez.

740-14.—Madhowji K and C, Ishwardas Lakhmidas and anr, v. Badriprasad Tikaram & anr, Nanu H & Co, Bhimji and Co, Ardeshir H D & Co, Daphtary F and D.

1071-14.—Payne and Co, Abdulla Alladin Mahomed Dana, v. Ahmed Allarakhia, Jehangir S M & H.

1288-14.—Jehangir S M & H, Bai Bhicaji & anr, v. Peroshaw Jivanji Kerawalla, M K R B & Co.

1462-14.—Mulla and M, Esmail Haji Varaya, v. Sardarkhan Abbaskhan, Patell and Ez.

9-15.—Vatchha & Co, Messrs. Dana Fatta & Co, a firm, Narayen Babaji Jawke.

1151-14.—Mulji & Th, Nathmal Walaji v. Poonamchand Panaji & ors, Raghavaya N & Co.

S C Cb 39-1717-15.—Mulji & Th, Charles Frederick Willimsan, v. The Bombay, Co, Ltd, Crawford B & Co.

1681-14.—Manecklal & Co, Jamnadas Purshotam v. Haji Hassam Haji Essa & Sons, a firm, and ors, Sunderdas & Co.

958-14.—Merwonji K & Co, Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gajjar v. Edulji Maneckji Mody, Mulla and M.

1600-14.—Merwanji K & Co, Allimahomed Cumruddin & anr, v. T M Purdhy and ors, Captain & V.

1359-15.—Mulla & Mulla, Dallaporta and Patel, a firm, v. Bhaichand Jetha, Motichand & D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Summary Suit for consent Decree (in Chambers).

264-15.—Little & Co, Devi Dass Sharma v. Azizuddin Zaruddin, a firm, Dikshit & P.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1167-14.—Tyabji D & Co, Rukhmabai, widow and ors, v. Trimbuck Dwarkanath, Little & Co.

1005-13.—Amin and Desai, Gitabai v. Radhabai widow and anr, Raghavaya N and Co, Smetham B and Co.

813-14.—Khmed L & M, Madhowrao Nilkant Modi v. Aanandibai, widow and anr, Ragh N Co.

In Re Indian Co's Act VI 82 and in Re The Credit Bank of India Ld, in Liqn.—Payne & Co, R. D Sethna Offl Liqr v. N R Misttry and anr, Ard H D & Co, Edg G W & Co, J S D 17-12-14.

360-11—Jehangir M and S, Chimabai widow v Dhulla Kuppa and ors, Daph F and D, Matu J and M.

402-15.—Mehta D & L, Kuppa Dolla & Co, a firm, v. Haji Ali Haji Rahimtulla & anr, Sh D & D, Mulla & Mulla.

386-15.—Payne & Co, Bai Khorshedapoo Pestonji v. Dadabhai Bhandari & ors, Surajmal & Co.

556-15.—Surajmal & Co, Pestonji Dadabhai Bhandari v. Khorshedbanoo & ors, Payne & Co.

1217-14.—Little & Co, The Indian Specie Bank, Ld, (in Liqn), v. Krishna Subramany Aiyar & anr, Edgelow G W & Co.

1403-14.—Pandia & Co, Lakhamsey Keshowji v. Waman Venkoba Kamat, & anr, N. C Dalal.

125-09.—Amin & Desai, Khimji Azzur Virji v. The Shri Buldeo Mills, Ltd, and anr, Mulla & M., Tyabji D & Co.

373-12.—Bhai K & G, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Purshotam Jivandas, Payne & Co.

329-15—Khand L and M, Somaji Jagmalji and Co a firm v Kumbhar Jugjiwan Raisey Raja, Shroff D and D.

1239-14—Nadirshaw and D, Hemraj Asaria v Ghella Asaria and ors, Payne and Co.

1371-14—M K R B and Co, Tribhuwandas Varjiwandas v The Advocate-General of Bombay and ors, Little and Co, M K R B and Co.

1373-14—Payne and Co, The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Co Ld v Jhaveri Jhunalal Manalal, Malvi H M and R.

1348-14—Mulla and Mulla, Virji Peraj v Lakhmidas Pragji and ors, Mulji and Tha, Mulla and Mulla.

1475-14—M B Chothia, Abdul Rehman Vahlo Karim Khan v Mactoombi Vahlo Kassim, Ard H D and Co.

1384-14—Unwalla P and P, Nabi Chhagal v Yemnabai widow and ors, Un P and P, Mirza M and M.

45-15.—Edg G W & Co, Messrs Gangaram Saiboo Cursetji & Co, a firm, v. Cursetji Pestonji Umrigar, Mer K & Co.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST

At the Mazagon Police Court the Second Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which one S. M. Sundaram, a student, charged one John Mathias a clerk in the Paper Currency Office, with criminal breach of trust and misappropriation in respect of a sum of Rs 5.

Mr. M. S. Naronha, defended the accused.

The complainant alleged that he had, on the 8th May last, entrusted to he accused who was living with him in the same room, a sum of Rs. 5 to be paid to the owner of the building as the rent for April 1915. It was further alleged tha the accused used this sum for his own use without paying the owner. and that the landlord in the meantime issued a distress-warrant and thus attached the property of both the accused and the complainant.

The accused's version of the matter was that the said Rs. 5 were loaned to him, that it was a transaction for the Civil Court to deal and that this case was brought before the criminal court in a spirit of revenge and malice. The Magistrate held, on the evidence put before him, that the transaction was a civil one and that the complainant had charged him criminally with a view to extorting money from the accused. The case was dismissed and the accused discharged.

THEFT OF CASH BOX.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Fuller charged Arjun Vithu, a havildar in the employ of Messrs. Phipson and Company with the theft of a cash box, containing Rs. 19. Mr. Athavle defended the accused.

The accused opened the office safe by means of a duplicate key and removed the cash box from it. On the box being missed, a report was made to the Police, who traced it to the accused. He pleaded guilty.

Mr. Athavle said the accused was an old man and had long service extending over 35 years. He asked for a lenient sentence for his client.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

EXCISE PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector Sheriar J. Talyarkhan charged Syed Mahomed Syed Gulam, a Mahomedan, with selling a grain of cocaine without a license.

The Excise Officer sent a bogus customer to the accused in Phul Gulli, where the accused sold the cocaine and was arrested on Sunday night.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN INTERRUPTED JOURNEY

Head Constable Nizamuddin of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police arrested on suspicion two Marwaris, named Tulsa Gorge and Lalu Shankeria at the Grant Road railway station, on Saturday night. On being searched they were found to possess four currency notes for Rs. 100 each and Rs. 140 in cash. Sub-Inspector Kadri, on making investigations, found that a man named Bhaga Gorge, a brother of Tulsa, had given some gold to the two Marwaris who sold it and were returning with the money to their native country, when they were arrested on suspicion. They were taken to Kirkee and handed over to the Police authorities there. It is alleged that the gold given to the accused by Bhaga had been stolen by the latter.

Karachi has been officially reported free from plague.

Second-Lieutenant J. E. Newbery, Assam Valley Light Horse, becomes Lieutenant and Captain C. Ismay, 2nd Battalion Bengal Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been promoted to the rank of Major.

PRAGPORE DACOITY CASE.

ADVENTURES OF A BOATING PARTY.

(From our Correspondent.)

KRISHNAGAR, July 10.

The hearing of the Pragpore Dacoity case was resumed on Thursday before the Special Commissioners.

Naimuddin Paramanik deposed he knew Jailalnikari who had a boat. Witness and two of his brothers were boatmen. On a Sunday evening in Baisakh last a gentleman came and hired a boat to go to Goalando. Twelve men in all came and got into the boat. A green bag had previously been brought. They started after evening and stopped at Satbere Bhati. In morning they started again and then stopped at Belgachi. They came to the other side of the river and all stopped there except two, who left the boat.

Continuing, witness said that after some time one man came and calling them up told them to start the boat. Witness found many men gathered on the bank. All the men except one had come to boat. One of them was speaking to the people on the bank, standing on the ground near the boat. Then the men began to fire from the boat towards the land. Those who were on the bank began to run away. One man got down and fell on the ground. Five or six of them got down and brought the man who had fallen into the boat. The boat was then started. When the boat neared the bank on the other side, the men stood up and the boat capsized and went down. Some of the men jumped on to the bank. Some got down into the water. Eleven men and boatmen went up to the bank. The men took Rs. 60 from the witness and his younger brother by threatening to kill them. They took them up the *band* and then asked them to go by a particular way and they proceeded that way. The witness identified the accused Fani Bhusan Ray.

THE CONSTABLE FIRED AT.

The next witness, Abhoy Charan Guha, a zemindar naib at Nazirganj, said that they put at Khalilpore on the river side. He knew Sub-Inspector Nirode Babu. One day about the middle of Baisakh, when Nirode Babu was in his kutchery, Bhupati Babu, Daroga of Ratanganj, came and called away Nirode Babu. Then he said to witness that he would have to accompany them to Khalilpore. After going about half the distance, they left witness behind and went ahead. Reaching Khalilpore witness went to the river side and saw many men and Nirode Babu and Bhupati Babu. He saw Daroga Babu speaking with a Brahmin lad. They were asking for names. Those who were in the boat said they belonged to a bridegroom's party. One of them fired a revolver from the boat towards a constable. The constable sat down and the boy who was standing near the boat shouted out and fell. The boy who fell was taken to the boat by the other boys. Witness, while going away from the place, heard sounds of firing. He recognised one of boys whom he had seen at Serajgunj before. After the firing ceased he returned and found the boat going to the other side of the river.

POLICE SUB-INSPECTOR'S EVIDENCE.

The next witness, Bhupati Kumar Bose, Police Sub-Inspector, Ratanganj, being examined said he received information from Wahed Hossein that at the Khalilpore Kutchery 14 or 15 men were cooking food. Coming to Khalilpore witness found a man standing before the door of a Hindu cooking shed. Coming near the boat witness saw several men. Witness asked for their names and addresses. One remained on the ground and said that they would not give their names. The man fired. Nirode Babu then fired. One of the dacoits fell. After he fell down 6 or 7 men came down from the boat and began to fire. Witness went away towards the kutchery. Firing continued after the boat had started.

Witness identified the accused Khitish Ch. Sanyal. Accused Khitish Ch. Sanyal was then brought before the Commissioners who examined his forearm. Witness was then being cross-examined when the Court rose for the day.

KRISHNAGAR July 12.

The hearing of the Pragpore dacoity case was resumed before the Special Commissioners. Nalini Kumar Ganguly examined stated that on the day of the occurrence witness saw a boat making for the ghat. While coming back he saw Debendra Mohan Rai Chowdhury. He then went to his house. There he found three or four young men cooking food, and being suspicious witness sent information to Babu Jogendra Nath Joardar, Inspector of the Estate. Darogas, Bhupati Babu and Nirode Babu came. The former asked the men of the boat to give their names. When they tried to start the boat Bhupati ordered the boat to be stopped. A constable seized the majhi. Nirode ordered a cloth which was hanging on the boat to be removed. This was done when revolver firing from the boat took place. Nerode then fired. The man who was talking with Darogas fell. Five or six men came down from the boat with revolvers. Witness ran to the kuchery. He heard loud sounds of firing. When he returned to the river side he found the boat out on the river and saw the boat reach the other side and the men go away.

Ram Sukul Gossain, constable, examined said, that he accompanied Nirode to Nagirganj the day following their arrival at Nazirganj. He went to Khalilpore and he saw the boat and there were men in it. There was another boat near at. Bhupati was asking for the names of the men. When the men tried to start the boat Bhupati gave orders to hold the boat. Then there was firing and Nirode fired. Witness fled to a flat boat. Nirode sent him with a message at about 1-30 to 2 p.m. to Belgachi. At about 5, he met the men, and he got a gun and and followed them. When night came he lost sight of them. Witness identified all the accused except Gopendra.

In answer to the Court witness said the Belgachi men were wearing shirts, coats and Punjabi garments which were dry.

Nirode Chandra Mukherjee, Police Sub-Inspector, Sujanapur said on 2nd and 3rd May last he was at Nazirganj. Bhupati, Sub-Inspector, Ratanganj, came and informed him that he had heard from Abdul Wahid, constable that a number of young men were cooking food at Khalilpore and had exoited suspicion. Ordering Ashutosh Shaw's gun to be taken to Khalilpore, he started with Bhupati and Abhoy for that place. Witness then described the attempt of the strangers to go away when their names were asked. He saw a man standing in the boat with a pistol trying to fit a cartridge. He asked for the gun and was loading when there was a sound of firing from the boat. Witness then fired. One man fell near the boat and the men who were in the boat with revolvers leapt down to the ground. Witness ran towards the kutchery. After 10 to 12 minutes he returned and found the boat had started and was on the river at the place where the man had fallen. He found blood and white substance like brain.

At this stage the Court rose.

DACOITIES IN BARISAL.

A SHOP-KEEPER MURDERED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARISAL, July 10.

On the 7th July a dacoity attended with murder was committed in the cloth shop of one Jagodish Roy, who was also the proprietor of the Kakradhary Market, under police station Jhalakathi. At the time of the dacoity Jagodish Roy, was in the shop with a servant and a chowkidar kept watch in the market. The dacoits killed Jagodish Roy, outright with a "lega." The servant was also struck with a "lega" and is in a precarious condition. The chowkidar was given a blow with a lathi. The dacoits took away several articles and cash from the shop.

Another dacoity was committed in the house of Uma Charan Sillafadar of Gabha, under Jhalakhathi police station. At the time of the dacoity Uma Charan was absent from the house. The dacoits threatened to kill the inmates of the house with two "ramdaos." and succeeded in taking away about 12 maunds of rice and Rs. 100 in cash.

A CONSTABLE KILLED.

On 20th June two Burmese constables came here from Akyab to arrest an accused in a theft case in a village under police station Amtali, Barisal. When about to be arrested the accused struck a blow at a constable. Then a scuffle ensued between these three, when the constable named Abdul Nasmad was killed, and the accused, though wounded, managed to escape.

BARISAL CONSPIRACY CASE.

AN APPROVER'S STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARISAL, July 10.

After a postponement of ten days the trial of the Barisal Conspiracy Case was resumed yesterday, when Mr. Blackstone, the Superintendent of the Trichinopoly Jail, in which accused Priyanath Acharya was confined, was examined. Mr. Blackstone told the terms on which Priyanath made the statement. The next witness was Rajani Kanta Das, the approver, in the original case, who is being examined.

The case will last about a month more. The trial of the 7th case was resumed to-day before the Special Tribunal when the approver's cross-examination was continued. Three more witnesses were examined. The trial is proceeding.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

PROGRESS OF THE TRIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 10.

In connection with the Lahore Conspiracy Case over 300 witnesses were named for the defence of the various accused persons. Some 70 of these were not actually called in the court, but over 200 gave evidence and the hearing of these witnesses would be completed to-day.

Arguments o fcounsel for the defence will begin on Monday next and these may take anything from ten days to a fortnight. On conclusion of the arguments in the main conspiracy trial, the Special Commissioners will hear evidence in two murder cases, in which the victims had aided the police investigation of the conspiracy case. On the conclusion of the trials the Special Commissioners will adjourn to Simla to write the judgment in the conspiracy case.

MORE DEFENCE EVIDENCE RECORDED.

LATER.

In the Lahore Conspiracy case yesterday, 39 witnesses gave evidence for the defence in favour of Mangal Singh, Gurdit Singh and Indar Singh or Bassit, the other Indar Singh (represented by Dr. M. Alam), Bhan Singh, Chur Singh, Kishan Das, Dalip Singh and Gujjar Singh. They either gave the accused good characters or deposed to their staying at their villages since their return from abroad. Only some 30 defence witnesses now remain to be examined.

PUNJAB DACOITY CASES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 11.

The following are the results of the trials of dacoity cases which occurred during the recent disturbances in south-west Punjab obtained up to and including the week ending the 3rd July:

Out of 4,174 persons sent for trial 647 have been convicted and 3,119 acquitted or discharged while the remaining 408 are still under trial. These figures include those tried both by special tribunals and by the courts of magistrates and under the Frontier Crimes Regulations in the Leian tehsil of the Muzaffargarh district.

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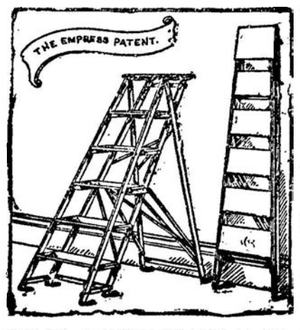

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THE BATTLE FOR MONTE NERO

DOWN A PRECIPICE ON ROPES.

"The Times" correspondent of Lugano, telegraphing on June 19 gives the following particulars of the struggle for the possession of Monte Nero:

The bombardment was begun from Monte Zagradan in the early morning of May 24, and at the same time the 4th Battalion of Alpini took possession of Mount Cucco (4,100ft. high), descending thence on Luico Idersca and Caportto, while the Cividale and Aosta battalions crossed the frontier and, meeting with no resistance, occupied two ridges between the Indrio and Isonzo.

The Austrians began a heavy bombardment of the Italian positions from the forts of Tolmino, Santa Maria and Santa Lucia and destroyed the old Roman bridge spanning the Isonzo at Caporetto, and part of the road leading to Tornova. The Alpini and the 12th Bersaglieri had already crossed when the bridge blew up, killing the last man over on the further side.

The General Staff had decided to advance on Tolmino, which was known to be badly defended, but from the 24th to the 31st rain fell in torrents, making a bombardment impossible, and the river rose enormously, carrying away all the pontoons. This delay was most unfortunate for the Italians, as during this time heavy Austrian reinforcements arrived at Tolmino. Up to the 31st all the prisoners were old or middle-aged men, badly fed and badly clothed, but after that date the prisoners were young, fresh, and well-equipped.

FIRING AT GUN FLASHES.

The first action against Monte Nero took place on May 31, when two companies of the 41st Infantry attacked Fort Pleca. An assault proved impossible on account of the heavy fog and the great numerical superiority of the enemy, and the Austrians made a sortie expecting an immediate surrender. The 1st Battalion of Alpini, however, descending a precipice on ropes, fell on the Austrians, decimating them and preventing a retreat from Fort Pleca, of which they remained masters with several hundred prisoners.

On the evening of June 1 the 12th Bersaglieri crossed the Isonzo, occupying Selisce and Verzna. At 10 o'clock the Austrians, who were there strongly entrenched, suddenly opened fire with machine guns, and in the complete darkness the Bersaglieri could only direct their fire against the flashes from the Austrian guns. Heavy fighting continued throughout the night and next morning, resulting in the occupation of several trenches. The Italians here had heavy losses, the Austrians being formidably entrenched on a mountain crest with a fort of recent construction pouring forth shells. Grave losses also resulted from the trenches being automatically blown up after the Bersaglieri had taken them with the bayonet.

From June 3 to 7 the Alpini continued the advance on Monte Nero, continually gaining spurs and ridges. The famous "two hundred and ten" guns are now in position on Monte Nero, and the fall of Tolmino is daily expected.

PAYING THE WAR BILL.

EVERYBODY'S MONEY WANTED.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. McKenna, met on June 24 a representative gathering of employers of the United Kingdom to discuss the manner in which a scheme for securing the co-operation of workers in the new War Loan could be organised.

Mr. McKenna said the nation needed for the successful prosecution of the war as much money as could be raised. Every class ought to feel it a duty to assist the State, in economising in expenditure, so that our national resources might be maintained. There were probably millions who had not the slightest idea of the new advantage offered them, and it was suggested that employers should open offices at their works where the men might be induced to buy vouchers.

Mr. McKenna urged strongly that the greatest care should be exercised to co-operate with trade unions and friendly societies, in order that the good spirit which existed might be maintained. There must be no pressure of any kind. It must be a purely voluntary act.

In the discussion following all the employers expressed a desire to assist the Government. The opinion was unanimous that 5s. was too much for a workman to pay each week, and that a larger amount would be realised if the sum necessary were reduced to 2s. or 2s. 6d.

Mr. McKenna said that these suggestions would receive the close consideration of the Treasury.

"I don't want to be a pessimist," concluded Mr. McKenna, "but we have not yet realised as we must realise that the expenditure of £3,000,00 a day, an expenditure which will soon be above £3,000,000 a day throws a weight upon our resources which we can only meet by making every financial effort in our power.

"People hesitate whether they should invest or should not invest in the War Loan. They balance profits and losses. They must remember that unless money comes forward, unless Great Britain can take its part in this fight—and its part is largely, I will not say mainly, a financial part—no reasonable man would venture to be sure of the issue. We only can be sure of the ultimate issue if we can rely confidently upon all the Allies throwing the whole of their resources into the war, and in that condition we may be confident of victory; but failing that condition nobody can be confident. What is the use of balancing this or that advantage of profit if there be no profit for anybody? Now is the time that we have go to sink everything we have."

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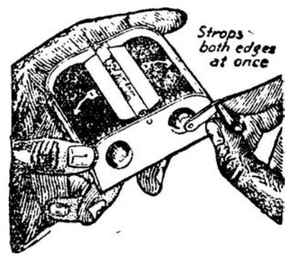

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